FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

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BULGARIA

Commentator Scores Media Role in Polish Events C 1
[Bonev in POGLED]
Party Daily Series Views Polish Situation C 1
[Andreev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO]
Correspondent Reports on PZPR Election Campaign C 3
[Tsakov]
Limitations Set on Tourism From Poland C 4
SFRY Restrictions on Travel to Kosovo Announced C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jun]
Yugoslav Party Delegation Visits for Talks C 4
BCP Delegation Departs for Visit to CSSR C 5
Stanishev Receives Visiting Palestinian Delegation C 5
Delegation Departs C 5
Party Daily Editorial on Nazi Invasion Anniversary C 5
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 22 Jun]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Polish Party Conferences, Solidarity Criticized D 1
Causes of Crisis D 1
Solidarity's 'Real' Aims D 1
[Mikula in RUDE PRAVO 26 Jun]
Kowalczyk Brothers on TV D 2
Further Reportage on Karmal's Official Visit D 3
Delegation Leaves Bratislava D 3
Karmal Stays for Rest D 3
CSSR-Afghanistan Treaty D 3
[RUDE PRAVO 25 Jun]
Karmal's Press Conference D 5
DRA-CSSR Joint Statement D 7
[RUDE PRAVO 26 Jun]
Leaders Meet With Afghan Finance Minister D 12
Chnoupek Holds Talks D 12
Strougal Holds Talks D 12
BCP Secretary Balev Arrives for Party Talks D 12
Leaders Meet Visiting Turkish Foreign Minister D 13
Husak, Chnoupek Meet Turkmen D 13
Discussions Reported D 13
Chnoupek Gives Dinner D 13
Further Reportage on Syrian Delegation's Visit D 14
Husak Meets With Al-Ahmar D 14
Cooperation Agreement Signed D 14
Husak Receives New Spanish Ambassador D 14
Premier Korcak Comments on Economic Issues D 15
Korcak Speaks to Youth on Responsibility D 17
Kempny Addresses Aktiv Conference on Production D 18
Briefs: New Prague Mayor D 18

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Correspondent Reports on Polish Party Conference E 1
[Erich]
Delegation Arrives in Moscow for Commission Meeting E 2
Commission Session E 2

Mittag Receives BCP Central Committee Delegation E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Jun]
Kleiber Receives CSSR Counterpart for Talk E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Jun]
Diplomatic Mission Chiefs Congratulate Honecker E 3
Abrasimov Address E 3
Concession on Speech [DPA] E 4
Honecker Speech E 4
Defense Minister Hoffmann Visits Air Defense Units E 5
Energy Minister Says Coal Production To Increase E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 25 Jun]
Felfe Urges Increased Agricultural Production E 5
Wreath-Laying Ceremony Commemorates Soviet Heroes E 6
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 23 Jun]

HUNGARY

Government Increases Meat, Meat Product Prices F 1
[MAGYAR NEMZET 28 Jun]
Finance Minister Interview F 2
[MAGYAR NEMZET 28 Jun]
Joint Defense Agreement Signed With SFRY F 2
Sarlos Receives Cuban Defense Committee Delegation F 2
Hazi Signs Cooperation Agreements With SRV F 2
Briefs: Ovari in Bekes F 2

POLAND

Routine Military Exercises With USSR Reported G 1
Central Delegate Group Meeting Convenes 29 June G 1
Kania, Barcikowski Speak G 1
More on Central Delegate Group G 3
Olszowski Addresses Warsaw Election Conference G 4
Olszowski Speech G 4
Warsaw Conference Ends G 8
PZPR Congress Delegate Election Results Reported G 8
TRYBUNA LUDU Summarizes Precongress Campaign G 9
Defense Ministry Continues Election Conference G 10
Jaruzelski Addresses Session G 10
Frontier Guard Holds Election Conference G 10
Further on Conference G 10
Issues Discussed G 10
Cypryniak Addresses Guards G 11
Grabski Chairs Investigation Commission Session G 11
Moczar Views Party Tasks, Soviet Army Assistance G 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 22 Jun]
Katowice Forum Statement on Resolutions Reported G 13
[TRYBUNA LUDU 23 Jun]
Walesa Points Out Need for Intensive Work, Calm G 14
Solidarity Elections Taking Place in Bialystok G 14
Regional Solidarity Official Discusses Future G 15
Solidarity Spokesman Recounts Talks With Rakowski G 15
Ministries, Maritime Union End Second Round of Talks G 17
Poznan Marks Anniversary of June 1956 Events G 17
Poznan Program Censored G 17
Resolution Adopted G 17
Cardinal Macharski Address G 18
Walesa Speaks in Poznan G 18
Poznan Relays Events G 19
Monument Unveiled G 20

Rakowski Attends Managerial Cadres' Union Congress G 20
Rakowski Addresses Union G 21
PAP Reports Congress G 21
Central Board Chairman Elected G 21
Economic Partnership With USSR Becoming Unilateral G 22
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Economic Partnership With USSR C 22
Alliance With Soviet Union Must Be Judged on Merits G 23
[DZIENNIK ZACHODNY 17-18 Jun]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Views U.S. Concern Over France G 24
Sweden Grants Emergency Funds to Red Cross G 25
Foreign Minister Czyrek To Visit SFRY 29-30 Jun G 25
Officials Congratulate GDR Leaders on Election G 25
Leaders Send Greetings to Zhivkov, Filipov G 25
PZPR Central Committee Greets Pen Sovan on Election G 26
Keshtmand Receives Telegram From Jaruzelski G 26
Jaruzelski Chairs Council of Ministers Session G 26
Sejm Official Proposes Constitutional Changes G 26
Two-Chamber Parliamentary System Advocated G 27
[DZIENNIK BALTYCKI 19-21 Jun]
New Anti-Soviet Acts Reported in Country G 29
Monuments Protection Organization Meets 25 June G 29
Poznan June Commemorated With Monument, Ceremony G 30
Polish Fighters Union Plenum Meets, Discusses Role G 31
Resolution Passed G 31
Warsaw Reports 179th Plenum of Episcopate G 32
More on Communique G 32
Siedlce People's Council Elects New Voivoda G 33
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Chief Editor Dies in Warsaw G 33
Briefs: Industrial Production Statistics G 33

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Concluding Speech at Workers Congress H 1
Trofin Discusses Coal Cooperation With PRC Experts H 6
Burtica Receives Egyptian Deputy Minister H 6
Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Ceausescu's Envoy Pungan H 6
SRV Foreign Minister Arrives in Bucharest H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

Djuranovic Welcomes Libya's Jallud on Arrival I 1
Djuranovic, Jallud Hold Talks I 1
Vrhovec, Poland's Czyrek Hold Talks in Belgrade I 2
Vrhovec-Czyrek Talks, Toasts I 2
Soviet Navy Commander Arrives in Belgrade I 6
Syria's Al-Asad Receives Letter From Kraigher I 7
[Damascus]
Vrhovec, Sweden's Bengtsson Hold Talks 27 Jun I 8
Djuranovic Comments on Foreign Currency Market I 8
Grlickov Discusses Need for Dialogue After Kosovo I 8
[Rome L'UNITA 21 Jun]
Minic Discusses Kosovo Events at Valjevo Rally I 10
Macedonia's Denkov Discusses Kosovo Events I 11
Prizren 'Irredentist Offensive' Investigated I 14
Kosovo Assembly Adopts Constitutional Amendments I 15
Pristina Trade Union Federation Session Held I 16
Kosovo University Action Conference Session I 16
Kosovo Educational Institute Organs Dismissed I 18
Ohrid Municipality Discusses Enemy Activity I 18
Ohrid Investigates 'Individual' Hostile Acts I 19
Struga Municipality Discusses Enemy Action I 20
Bosnia-Hercegovina Conference Discusses Kosovo I 21
Sarajevo Conference Discusses Defense Issues I 22
Briefs: Macedonian Church Leader I 22

COMMENTATOR SCORES MEDIA RULE IN POLISH EVENTS

AU291609 Sofia BTA in English 1350 GMT 29 Jun 81

["On the Positions and the Responsibility"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 29 Jun (BTA)--The RABOTNICHESKO DELO Warsaw correspondent Angel Bonev writes in today's POGLED weekly on the positions and the responsibility of the mass media in Poland under the present critical circumstances.

Dwelling on the positions of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA which defends revisionist positions and fiercely fights against the representatives of the firm and healthy forces, a newspaper which called Warsaw "a political province" obviously refering to the firm positions of the Warsaw City Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party PZPR, Mr Bonev arrives at the conclusion that the front in the press has been betrayed from within.

"At present many ask themselves" writes the author of the article, "why did the unhealthy forces succeed in winning over the majority of the papers, the radio and the television? Certain publications became true speakers of the anti-socialist elements and were obviously exploited in undermining socialism, in splitting the people of Poland".

The author recalls a number of cases in which the press has receded from the party positions. He recalls also the war against those Polish journalists and citizens who by demonstrating civic consciousness and audacity have published a number of facts unmasking the extremists of "Solidarnosc".

Among the facts cited in the commentary are the "comradely court" in the Warsaw Department of the Union of Polish Journalists against Tadeusz Samitowski, who has made many strong television reports and said the truth about the events in Radom and Olcin, where the "Solidarnosc" extremists have deposted the secretary of the voivodship committee of the party. The journalist has been stripped of his professional card. The television has also brought construction foreman Albin Szivan of Warsaw to the "Solidarnosc" trial. The "indictment" included his own strong-worded statements at the plenary session of the CC of the PZPR, exposing the dangerous trends in the new trade union.

"When some twenty days ago the powerful voice of the Katowice Party Forum was heard, the press was the first to open barrage fire against the "sectarians and dogmaticians" accusing them of faction activity and in the setting up of an opposition against the party line. GAZETA KRAKOWSKA was the one which gave the signal for attack, writes Angel Bonev.

In conclusion the author stresses the just and timely words in the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the PZPR, that the battle for the party cannot be won until the press, the radio and the television are working not for the Polish United Workers' Party but for its opponents". [as received]

PARTY DAILY SERIES VIEWS POLISH SITUATION

AU292029 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 29 Jun 81

["Poland: Which Way?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia 29 Jun (BTA)--The BCP organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO has carried in its latest issues a series of political reports under the above headline. In this series with ample facts is substantiated the conclusion that the crisis in Poland has reached its critical point and the question "which way?" has been asked with increasing urgency.

Already in his first dispatch Mr Kosta Andreev, assistant chief editor of the newspaper, points out the paradoxical fact that a newly-arriving foreigner in Poland would not immediately spot the signs of an uneasy situation. "They are hidden under the layer of outer calm" maintained by those very people who create the chaos. And these people are far from being confused in their heads, the author points out further. They are pursuing their target to erode gradually the ideological and social strata of the society.

Mr Andreev describes the economic situation in that country--the shortage of goods, the market speculations of petty farmers, the groundless increase of pay and the untimely reduction of working hours, and underlines: "poor discipline, strikes, the chaos in the material and technological supply, the breach of contract obligations, the economic and administrative irresponsibility should be certainly added to the picture."

The author points out further that one of the sources of the grave and prolonged crisis is the rude violation of the principles of socialism and its economic and social laws. The balance between the different spheres and branches in the national economy has been disrupted, especially between the economic and social parameters of the plans, stresses Mr Andreev.

Dwelling on the distortions in the price policy, the author emphasizes a particularly drastic fact: This year's foodstuffs will cost Poland 720 milliard zlotys and will be sold to the people for 730 milliard zlotys.

Mr Andreev also points out that the reign of private ownership in agriculture and the privately-owned sector in trade and services have always been heavy fetters to the Polish economy and have repeatedly made the socialist sector face an abyss.

In his second report from Poland Mr Kosta Andreev dwells on the strivings of the anti-socialist forces to dismantle the Polish United Workers' Party as a leading party, as a political vanguard of the working class. The author views the line of concessions on the part of the party and the state in a direct link to these strivings.

He emphasizes the harm done by the ideological forbearance by the unbelievable ideological benignity which open the doors to the bourgeois ideology. "And this is quite easy in Poland with the influence of her church, of its far-reaching network of propaganda centers."

Without simplification it is particularly clear, sums up the author, that "the antisocialist forces have prepared for a long time and quite systematically to make the party face its greatest test last August." It is absolutely clear that class struggle is now being waged in Poland and the questions: Who will win?--is open, that the ideological fronts are clearly outlined, as well as the political targets," writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO assistant chief editor.

Mr Andreev writes of the pain and anxiety felt by many honest communists because of the unceasing concessions of the party to the antisocialist forces. These are "concessions demobilizing and crushing morally and politically the rank-and-file communists, surrounding them with an atmosphere of civil vacuum and moral terror," the dispatch reads further.

Very unsettling is the fact that "Solidarity" has been increasingly adopting the character of a political party and not of a trade union organization. "The question here concerns not only the seizure of the party committees and militia buildings, the appointing of their own directors, voivods and mayors," the author specifies. "'Solidarity' interferes increasingly as a regulator of production and distribution." When "Solidarity" organs declare: "Our security bodies (for "Solidarity" has such bodies, too) will be in charge of the demonstration and there is no need of militia"--things seem to become extremely political in character, writes Mr Andreev.

The ideological and political forbearance of the party "is encouraging the theoreticians of anticommunism, the open champions of revisionism", stresses the author. He supports this with the words of the ideological 'moderniste', the sociologist Jadwiga Staniszkis: "Let us change the authorities in the enterprises as to avoid bureaucracy. Let us become not only a controlling force but a leading force."

"Solidarity" rightists forces are striving to bring the things (with strikes and other means) so far that the people will say: You see, the party failed to handle the situation and that is why it should get off the stage.

At the annual party conferences in the voivodships the healthy party forces have been sharply reacting to the attacks of the militant revisionism and anticommunism. But there has been no positive turn yet.

In his third report Mr Kosta Andreev supports with ample facts the contention that, despite the outer calm, the feverish and manysided activities of the counterrevolutionary forces don't stop. It seems that some comrades in the Polish United Workers' Party are underestimating it too much, writes the author.

Very typical for the situation in that country is the activity of the theatres and night clubs for political performances. There is one thing in common in all the 'highly popular' new plays, musicals, sketches, etc. Shown in Poland--the absolute rejection of socialism as a social, political and moral system, notes the author.

"As if it was not the socialism which brought Poland independence, returned to her old lands", reminds the author. "As if it was not the socialism which revived her from the ashes like the phoenix. As if it was not the socialism which for the first time in the history of that country united the whole nation and inspired it with the self-confidence of being its own master, and led the Polish People's Republic forward among the world's ten most advanced countries".

It will be wrong to say that the situation in Poland has been improving. No, there are dark forces who are pulling that country backward and down, writes Mr Kosta Andreev, recalling the words of the worker-communist Albin Siwak at the latest plenum of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party: "Pull yourselves together or it will be too late".

Mr Andreev maintains that it still isn't too late, provided the communists and all the honest Poles switch over from defence to attack. There must be and can be only one answer to the question--Poland: which way?--to socialism concludes the author in his latest report in RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON PZPR ELECTION CAMPAIGN

AU291635 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Special correspondent Vladimir Tsakov's report from Warsaw on the end of the PZPR accountability election conference in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] Naturally, the economic and political crisis in Poland exerted its impact upon the accountability-election campaign. As Stanislaw Kania stressed at the Warsaw conference, the main thing now for the party is to resolutely oppose those forces that are trying to split the party. During the campaign considerable attempts to exert pressure on the party workers were made. The majority of discussions, instead of concentrating upon the necessary tasks for the future, dwelled too much on procedural questions, or unnecessarily turned back to the past in order to settle accounts with those responsible for the shortcomings committed.

The trend toward reform of the party is also a cause for concern. The trend is aimed at distorting the party's Marxist-Leninist character. A negative kind of discussion on democratic centralism is being conducted and inner-party democracy is also discussed in a negative manner. At certain district conferences the idea of ideological puralism was also lauched. In some of my previous reports I mentioned the problem of the change in the social structure, the considerable diminution of the number of workers in party organs, as well as regarding their participation in the forthcoming congress. Unfortunately, this trend has been preserved.

Members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo attended 48 conferences. The actively participated in discussions and answered numerous questions of the delegates. Now millions of decent Polish communists see the only way out of the difficult situation in the party's cohesion, in restoring its leading role in society. This is indeed a great difficult problem awaiting its solution.

LIMITATIONS SET ON TOURISM FROM POLAND

LD290555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] In connection with the Bulgarian authorities decision to limit tourist traffic from Poland to Bulgaria, official talks were held in Sofia on the level of deputy ministers of foreign affairs. The Bulgarian side stated that it has noted a considerable increase in tourists arriving from Poland in the first 5 months of this year, about 2.5 percent in comparison with the same period last year. This considerably complicates proper organization of tourism by travel agencies, which are the basic form of tourism in Bulgaria. Therefore, as of 15 June the Bulgarian authorities have introduced limits on tourism from Poland for people who travel outside the organized travel agents system. This type of journey to Bulgaria will be possible only by invitation. The Bulgarian side also stressed that it intends to increase organized tourism, and has allocated Polish travel agencies an additional 15,000-20,000 places. The Bulgarian side also agreed to restore travel across Bulgaria to Greece and Turkey.

SFRY RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO KOSOVO ANNOUNCED

AU291743 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jun 81 p 8

[Text] (BTA)--The Consular Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces to Bulgarian citizens traveling abroad that at the instruction of the SFRY authorities, foreign citizens are temporarily not allowed to pass through the territory of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo without a preliminary permit issued by the respective Yugoslav organs.

YUGOSLAV PARTY DELEGATION VISITS FOR TALKS

AU261947 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 26 Jun (BTA)--A working group of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Mr Predrag Cuckic, member of the Presidency of the Provincial Committee of the LCY in Kosovo, paid a visit to Bulgaria from June 22 to 26 this year at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

The Yugoslav guest had meeting and talks at the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, at the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and at the county committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Plovdiv. They visited agricultural and industrial prefects.

The working group was received by Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO CSSR

AU291434 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0600 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, left for the CSSR today at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VISITING PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

AU261835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Comrade Dimitur Stanishev today received the delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by its secretary general, Nayif Hawathimah. During the friendly talks a general assessment was confirmed that the only alternative for resolving the Middle East crisis was to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people--as proposed by the Soviet Union. Comrade Dimitur Stanishev stressed that the BCP and Bulgaria will continue to render comprehensive support to the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine in order to restore their irrevocable national rights, including their right to establish an independent state.

Delegation Departs

AU291644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The delegation of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine led by Nayif Hawatimah, its secretary general, left our country. The delegation visited our country at the invitation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

PARTY DAILY EDITORIAL ON NAZI INVASION ANNIVERSARY

AU251146 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 81 p 1

[Unsigned editorial: "The Past is a Warning" marking 40th anniversary of Nazi invasion of Soviet Union]

[Excerpt] This anniversary is marked in order to recall that the forces of militarism and aggression, of militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism are not idle. On the contrary, they are excessively exacerbating the international situation, fanning the military hysterics and arms race and are also openly striving to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This disastrous course today is strongly promoted by the new U.S. administration in Washington. The similarity of the slogans brandished by the militarist forces beyond the ocean and their allies in Beijing and of those who fostered the fallacy in international public opinion during the so-called "Third Reich" is striking. The peoples' memory is well aware of the fact that the preparations for World War II were carried out under the demagogic guise of the "threat of Bolshevism" and that the eastern offensive campaign was justified by the "need for living space" for the German fascist reich. The fact that the anti-Soviet militaristic orgy in the West has actually stimulated the expansion and intensification of the ultrarightist, neofascist and neonazi trends and forces arouses special alarm. It is hardly accidental that responsible circles in the Western countries do not pay any attention to this threat and that they are even deliberately ignoring it. This is because the parallel between their aggressive intentions and the plans and goals of those who inscribed one of the darkest dates in the history of mankind--22 June 1941--becomes more and more alarming. The present anniversary is a further cause for greater vigilance by all peace-loving people. The crazy arms race forcefully imposed by imperialism must be stopped; the threat overshadowing detente must be liquidated and the eighties must become a period of strong peaceful coexistence and of broad equal cooperation among countries with different social systems. All those who are building the nightmare of a nuclear apocalypse must seriously ponder on the lesson and disaster which the Hitlerite adventure suffered.

POLISH PARTY CONFERENCES, SOLIDARITY CRITICIZED

Causes of Crisis

LD291736 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Discussing developments in Poland, Radio Prague's analyst Stefan Babiak says today that the closing of regional conferences of Poland's United Workers' Party has revealed causes of the deep political, social and economic crisis in Poland, and our analyst continues: The conferences have also shown that the power ambitions of Poland's antisocialist forces are increasingly being linked with the forthcoming extraordinary congress of Poland's United Workers' Party. It is evident that counterrevolutionary elements are exerting their influence even within the party. (?A crisis) development has hit the party. Discussions at the regional conferences revealed in what respects: They revealed attempts to disrupt the party by the activities of reformers of a social democratic kind. Discussions condemned tendencies to undermine basic principles of the party structure and revealed open attempts to introduce dual government by creating what is termed horizontal structures. In this connection attempts should also be mentioned which are aimed at enforcing revisionist attitudes in drawing up statutes and the program of the party.

At the regional conferences Poland's communists also criticized the deep decline of social and civic discipline, combined with consistent violations of law and order and pressure, eventually leading to inacceptable compromises. At the conference in Konin the party's Central Committee secretary Tadeusz Grabski said that one of the main threats to Poland is anarchy and chaos, with order and security in jeopardy and with an unhealthy atmosphere tempering the activities of security organs. All these symptoms are, naturally, alarming. The destructive activities of antisocialist forces taking on a variety of disguises have shown a growing tendency for 1 year. This has had disastrous effects on the economic, political, and social spheres in Poland. This, too, was revealed at the regional conferences of Poland's United Workers' Party. In this connection the question naturally arises: How far do the antisocialist forces intend to advance in their destructive activities?

The power plans of counterrevolutionary forces around what is called the Solidarity union and organizations of the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] type clearly came to the fore some months ago. Two fronts are facing each other in Poland today: One of them doing its utmost to support regeneration and the strengthening of socialism, while the other one is supporting its disintegration and Poland's return to instability and insecurity. We would be underestimating those who in Poland and beyond its borders are bent on driving Poland's problems toward an acute stage if we disregarded their further calculations which count with changes in the balance of power in the center of the European Continent, with changes weakening the socialist world and strengthening the positions of capitalism. We should add, however, that they are counting with changes with which only a person may count who does not master the basic principles of political arithmetic.

The regional conferences of Poland's United Workers' Party have again revealed the high price paid by the people of Poland for each day, for each hour, of the adventurism pursued by antisocialist forces. Therefore, many of those taking part in the discussion called for a strong government to liquidate the crisis and control economic processes. And yet another fact was clearly stated in the recent past. Poland has been, and will remain, socialist. At a conference in Katowice Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski emphasized: It is our honorable duty as patriots and internationalists to defend and protect socialism, and not to retreat any step further.

Solidarity's 'Real' Aims

AU291227 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 81 p 7

[Article by Karol Mikulka, RUDE PRAVO special correspondent: "Double-Faced Policy"]

[Text] The stands and public speeches of some "Solidarity" leaders have lately followed an identical scenario.

They have been claiming that their interests are of a purely trade union character, with words they dissociate themselves from antisocialist and anti-Soviet forces, and speak loudly about their noninterference in the affairs of the PZPR, claiming that they reject the transformation of their organization into an opposition political party. But--and this is characteristic of "Solidarity's" activity--these words are designed to disguise the real, quite different objectives.

At present, "Solidarity" leader Lech Walesa is on a "tour"--and this is no coincidence--of Polish cities and decisive industrial enterprises precisely at the moment when the PZPR's city and regional conferences are being held. In Warsaw, Lublin, Katowice and in other places in Poland he has propagated a program which he pushes as a model of all virtues. He even appeals for ending strikes and for calmness, but immediately after came up with new recipes for new forms of pressure activity. It is, allegedly, better to produce, he advised his listeners in the Chorzowie stadium, and then divide the products and take them home. By doing that, he meant, one could "squeeze" a lot out of the government.

Meantime, "Solidarity's" weekly submitted to the government an ultimatum-like demand to introduce economic reform. Otherwise "Solidarity" allegedly will take that into its own hands. At the same time, these so-called independent trade unions have been refusing coresponsibility for work in enterprises. "We have our business, the party has its business," the article asserts.

The double-faced policy of some "Solidarity" functionaries is also attested to by their attitudes toward anti-Soviet elements. Lech Walesa denounced the defacing of the memorial to fallen Soviet soldiers in Lublin. He called that a provocation. At the same time, in the same breath, he took under his wing the people from the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" and members of KOR, who do not hide their goal of tearing Poland away from the socialist countries and who are stepping up their attacks on the Soviet Union. They have allegedly served "Solidarity" well, and it will defend them. Is this a purely trade union activity?

Kowalczyk Brothers on TV

LD300844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 30 Jun 81

[By Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka]

[Text] One of the often repeated demands of the antisocialist forces, various pressure groups within Solidarity, and the so-called Independent Students' Association is the release of the alleged political prisoners--the Kowalczyk brothers. Basically, they are 2 terrorists who 10 years ago, with the help of a 100 kilo explosive charge, blew up a lecture room at the high school of pedagogy in Opole. The resolution demanding their release points out, among other things, their deplorable health and physical condition.

Polish television last night broadcast a convincing report containing interviews with people who knew both brothers, with students and staff of the Opole faculty of pedagogy and even with the two brothers. What a surprise it must have been for organizers of the campaign for their release when it was obvious from the broadcast that both brothers are in good health and good physical condition, and that they do not call themselves political prisoners. Views of students and staff of the school, who called their deed a terrorist action and condemned it, were also significant. The Polish public was thus able, with the help of authentic film material, to find out what the real background was of the deed by the Kowalczyk brothers, and also what the views of people from their neighborhood are. What certainly did not escape the attention of viewers was the fact that an armchair in the television studio, prepared for a discussion with at least one of the authors of the recent resolution demanding the release of the two offenders, remained empty.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KARMAL'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Delegation Leaves Bratislava

LD261610 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The party and government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the Revolution Council, left Bratislava today. The esteemed guests were seen off at the airport by members of the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee; Chairman of the Slovak National Council Viliam Salgovic; Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee Ludovit Pezlar; the leading secretary of the Bratislava CPSL committee, Geuza Slapka, and other personages.

Karmal Stays for Rest

NC271208 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jun (AFP)--Afghan President Babrak Karmal will spend a few days in Czechoslovakia in order to rest, after completing the official part of a visit here, informed sources indicated today.

Mr Karmal, who arrived on Tuesday, signed a 25-year treaty of friendship and cooperation the following day with Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak.

Czechoslovakia is the second foreign country he has visited after the Soviet Union.

CSSR-Afghanistan Treaty

AU261246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jun 81 pp 1-2

["Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation," signed on 24 June in Prague by Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of Presidium of the Revolution Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan]

[Text] The CSSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], bearing in mind the relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and DRA which are based on the traditional friendship of the people of the two countries and the conformity [shodnost] of their noble goals in the fight for building a progressive and just society;

In the conviction that the further consolidation of friendship and deepening of all-round cooperation corresponds to the interests of the people of both countries and serves the consolidation of peace and security in the world;

Realizing that the unity of all revolutionary forces and the cooperation of socialist and developing countries are important factors for consolidating the independence of liberated countries;

Declaring their firm will to continue actively contributing to the cause of peace and security in Asia, Europe and throughout the world, to the fight against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, expansionism, hegemonism and all and any forms of domination and oppression, and to the cohesion of all forces fighting for national independence, democracy and social progress in the world;

Confirming their devotion to the goals and principles of the UN Charter, the consistent implementation of which they regard as one of the significant means of consolidating peace in the world; and

Attributing great significance to the further development and consolidation of the legal treaty foundations of their mutual relations,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The high parties to the treaty will deepen relations of lasting friendship and fraternal solidarity. They will purposefully develop all-round cooperation between the two states and grant each other mutual assistance and support, proceeding in this from mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence, for equal rights and noninterference in internal affairs.

Article 2

The high parties to the treaty will take every opportunity to expand and intensify mutually advantageous bilateral and multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation on a long-term basis, thus contributing toward enhancing the prosperity of the people of the two states.

Article 3

The high parties to the treaty will continue to develop and deepen cooperation between the two states in the sphere of science and culture, education, medical care, the mass communications media and sports, as well as other spheres.

Article 4

The high parties to the treaty will promote cooperation between the state power bodies and between the working people's social organizations in order to deepen their participation in the life of society and in the interests of acquiring better knowledge and a lasting closeness of the people of both countries.

Article 5

The high parties to the treaty express their firm resolve to further deepen friendship and all-round cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, as well as the action unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community, the national liberation movement and all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

Article 6

The high parties to the treaty will continue to strive to consistently implement the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to expand and deepen the process of detente in international relations and they will actively contribute toward excluding aggression and war once and for all from the peoples' life. They will continue waging a resolute fight against the intrigues and attacks of the enemies of peace, against imperialism, expansionism and hegemonism, and for halting the armament race and general and complete disarmament.

They will support the fight of the nonaligned countries, of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, for the final elimination of colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its shapes and manifestations and their fight against imperialism, for consolidating independence and sovereignty, for the right to freely dispose of one's own natural resources and for basing international economic relations on equal rights and without diktat and exploitation.

Article 7

The high parties to the treaty will continue to strive to ensure security in Europe and Asia and to maintain and consolidate peace and security in the world.

In this they regard respect for the generally adopted principles of the inviolability of borders and territorial integrity as one of the most important prerequisites for securing peace and security.

Article 8

The high parties to the treaty will inform each other and confer on all significant international matters, including matters of their mutual relations, in following the interests of both parties to the treaty, as well as the interests of all progressive and democratic forces in the world.

Article 9

This treaty does not affect the rights and commitments of the two parties following from the valid bilateral and multilateral agreements to which they are committed, and it is not directed against any third country.

Article 10

This treaty is subject to ratification and will become valid on the exchange of ratification papers, which will be effected soonest in Kabul.

Article 11

This treaty is concluded for a period of 25 years and will be automatically prolonged for a further 10 years if neither of the high parties to the treaty abrogates it within 12 months prior to the expiration of the validity period.

Done in Prague on 24 June 1981 in two copies in the Czech and Dari languages, both copies having the same validity.

For the CSSR: Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president

For the DRA: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Presidium of the DRA's Revolution Council.

Karmal's Press Conference

AU271451 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 25 June carries on pages 1-2 a 1,000-word "(MD, PY)" CTK report entitled: "The Conclusion of Negotiations Between the Delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the CSSR; The Seal of a Firm and Lasting Friendship." After noting that the official negotiations were concluded with the signing of a "Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation," a "Treaty on Legal Assistance in Civil and Penal Matters," and a "Treaty on the Mutual Recognition of Documents on Education and Scientific Degrees," the report proceeds to deal with the press conference covered by the referent items. Karmal's "introductory remarks, together with his replies to questions formed a comprehensive, highly authoritative and convincing account of the indestructible roots of the Afghan revolution, its firm progress forward as well as the will of the Afghan people to live in good and friendly relations also with their Pakistani and Iranian neighbors," the report states. It adds that Karmal's "outstanding rhetoric, deep conviction and certainty in the victory of progress and a better life for his country's people made a strong impression on those present." The report then notes his words that the present delegation's visit to the CSSR "signifies a further consolidation and expansion of mutual relations, simultaneously contributing toward strengthening peace in the world."

Karmal is reported as stating that, after the April revolution, "the reactionary and hegemonist circles, led by the United States, started a policy of intrigues and plotting.

The enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan are unleashing a propaganda campaign which is poisoning us all and which constitutes interference in our country's internal affairs. In the endeavor to frustrate the achievements of our revolution, imperialism has thus started an undeclared war against us. Its aim is not only to reverse the revolutionary development in the DRA, divide our country and place national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity under threat, but also to create another hotbed of tension in this area. "In this situation," Karmal reportedly said, "it is a natural and legitimate right of a threatened country to request assistance on the basis of a concluded treaty. This was also a legitimate right of the Afghan people. It was also the reason why we asked the Soviet Union to dispatch a limited contingent of its troops. Naturally this does not suit the intentions of American imperialism and Beijing hegemonism, which support the reactionary forces in our region."

After noting the lack of response to diverse Brezhnev peace proposals by Washington and Beijing, and the escalation of their political pressure on Pakistan to increase military activity against Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal reportedly thanked the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and people for their "fraternal support, assistance and international solidarity with the fight of the Afghan people." He then dealt with his party's efforts against enemies inside and outside Afghanistan, stating: "Everybody urgently wants peace and security, but this is impossible without full guarantees of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA. We do not wish any interference in our internal affairs. In case this is guaranteed, the limited contingent of Soviet troops will return home," Karmal reportedly said.

He reportedly appealed to Western communications media to report objectively and truthfully about developments in Afghanistan. In replying to the RUDE PRAVO correspondent's question, Karmal is reported as listing the diverse results of his party's political work, including setting up various social organizations and improving the country's economic situation. In replying to other journalists' questions, Karmal reportedly spoke in favor of the latest Soviet peace appeal and the "prospects of the still blocked talks with Pakistan on the solution of controversial problems. He stated that it is primarily the United States and China, and their allies, who are preventing Pakistan from starting negotiations and solving problems by peaceful means. This was particularly apparent from the moment the military junta started to rule in Islamabad. But as soon as the democratic regime is renewed in Pakistan, it is certain that no problems will burden relations between the two countries. 'In any case, we are willing to discuss, at all times and in any place, all controversial problems with any Pakistani regime whatsoever, so as to achieve the stabilization and calming-down of the situation in the area,'" Karmal reportedly stated.

After stressing the indestructible will of all Afghan strata and organs to successfully defend the country against all enemy attacks, simultaneously "relying on progressive forces in the world, on the countries of the socialist community which are Afghanistan's loyal friends and which support the Afghan people in their just fight," Karmal reportedly stressed that "Czechoslovak-Afghan economic cooperation is the expression of the supreme friendship between the peoples of the two countries, and now includes practically all spheres of economic, cultural and scientific life."

Karmal is then reported as calling the "alleged problem of so-called refugees in Pakistan" a "repeated lie of those who want to fill their pockets in these people's name," and explaining that 2 million nomads cross the Afghan-Pakistani borders every year. Asked about the U.S. military assistance to Pakistan, Karmal reportedly said that, "since the United States lost, in the shape of Iran, its important fortress in this area, it began its attempts to turn Pakistan into another gendarme. This kind of development is harmful and dangerous not only for Afghanistan, but also for India, the states of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean--for the peace and stability of this entire area."

The report concludes by listing further activities by the Afghan delegation and mentioning Karmal's statement on CSSR television.

DRA-CSSR Joint Statement

AU291355 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 81 p 1-2

[Text] At the invitation of General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR Gustav Husak, of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the CSSR Government, a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] headed by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the DRA Babrak Karmal visited the CSSR from 23 to 26 June 1981.

The negotiations and talks, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere full of mutual understanding, were participated in on the Afghan side by: Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council; Saleh Mohammad Zerai, Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the National Fatherland Front; Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, Politburo member of the PDPA Central Committee and minister of communications; Mahmood Baryalai, candidate Politburo member and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Shah Mohammad Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA minister of foreign affairs; Mohammad Anvar, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council; Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the DRA Revolution Council; and Rabbani Afghan Burna, charge d'affaires of the DRA Embassy in Prague.

On the Czechoslovak side the negotiations were participated in by: Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Vasil Bilak, member of the Central Committee Presidium; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Karel Rusov, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR first deputy minister of the Defense Ministry; Vlastimil Chalupa, minister of communications; and Zdenek Karmelita, CSSR ambassador to Kabul.

Comrade Gustav Husak informed the Afghan comrades about the broad social initiative and activity with which the Czechoslovak working people accepted and implemented the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and about the main directions of the political, economic and social development of the CSSR in the coming period. He also informed them about the results of the elections into the representative bodies, in which the Czechoslovak people again expressed their confidence in the policy of the Communist Party and the National Front.

Comrade Babrak Karmal explained the realization of the conclusions of the last sessions of the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolution Council, implementation of the program of fundamental social transformations, about the development of the National Patriotic Front, about the development of the national economy, carrying out of the land reform and efforts for the raising of the living standard of the Afghan people.

The Czechoslovak side expressed its appreciation that the Afghan people under the leadership of the PDPA have achieved, despite continuing intervention of reactionary forces supported by world imperialism and hegemonism, significant successes in the struggle against internal and external enemies of the Afghan revolution and in the building up of a new just society.

It expressed the full support of the CPCZ, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people for the historical endeavor of the PDPA, the DRA Government and the Afghan people for the realization of the objectives of the April revolution, particularly of its second stage and for the defense of its achievements.

Comrade Babrak Karmal highly appreciated the results achieved by the Czechoslovak working people under the leadership of the CPCZ in the building of an advanced socialist society and raising of the level of the material, spiritual and cultural life. He emphasized the significance of the 16th CPCZ Congress as an important milestone in the development of socialism in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

He sincerely thanked the Czechoslovak people for their unselfish assistance to the DRA in the development of its economy and culture and for their international solidarity, which was confirmed again also at the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Both sides considered in detail the current level of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and stated with satisfaction that after the beginning of the new phase of the April revolution these relations gained a qualitatively new character. Political contacts, between both countries at all levels along party and state lines as well as between various social and mass organizations have intensified and deepened. The development of these contacts has a firm basis proceeding from the traditional friendship of the people of both countries and from the identity of main objectives in the building of a new society.

Substantial growth and diversification have taken place in commercial exchange and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, for which the agreement on economic cooperation of March 1980 provides a good basis. The securing of stability and long-term economic contacts between the CSSR and the DRA will be assisted also by the gradually developing cooperation of the DRA with CEMA.

The participants of the talks considered new suggestions for the further perfecting of the forms of economic cooperation with regard to future tasks in the reconstruction and further development of the Afghan national economy and to the needs of the Czechoslovak economy. They consider as useful the establishment of a joint Czechoslovak-Afghan commission which would consider suggestions for the widening and improving of economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Unprecedented development was achieved in recent years in the sphere of mutual contacts in the fields of education, training of cadres, culture, health care and mass information media. Both sides have expressed the determination to further activate and widen contacts in these fields, and to enrich their content and forms, so that all possibilities could be used for the deeper mutual acquaintance with life, work and construction successes of the people of both countries.

Both party and state officials emphasized the interest and political will of their countries in further widening and strengthening in an all-round manner Czechoslovak-Afghan cooperation on the basis of fraternal friendship, revolutionary solidarity and principles of internationalism. The essential aspect of this cooperation is the systematic strengthening of ties between the CPCZ and the DRA.

A firm basis for further development and constant improvement of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations in all fields of political, economic and cultural life is created by the new treaty on friendship and cooperation between the CSSR and the DRA, signed during the visit.

Likewise, the treaty on legal assistance in civil and penal matters and the agreement on the mutual recognition of the equal validity of achieved education and of documents on the award of scientific ranks and titles were signed during the visit.

In consideration of the situation which was created around Afghanistan as a result of external aggression against the DRA, complete identity of views of both sides on the safeguarding of independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of Afghanistan and on the defense of the revolutionary achievements of the Afghan people was confirmed.

The Afghan side confirmed its readiness to start without delay or preconditions direct negotiations on the normalization of relations with the neighboring countries on the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan on the basis of proposals submitted by the DRA Government on 14 May 1980. Both sides stressed that the political settlement, which would terminate the undeclared war against the DRA, must include reliable and firm guarantees of the complete cessation and non-restoration of aggression as well as of all forms of external interference of imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary forces into Afghanistan's affairs. Acceptance by the neighboring countries of the DRA Government's proposals, and achievement of agreement on the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan would favorably influence the development in the whole region of southwest Asia and would create conditions for the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops deployed in the DRA on the basis of the treaty on friendship, good-neighborly relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and in full conformity with the United Nations Charter.

Both sides resolutely condemn supplies of modern weapons to counterrevolutionary anti-Afghan bands which further deteriorate the situation and create further obstacles on the road toward political settlement.

The Afghan side very positively evaluates the principled foreign policy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic which untiringly strives for the preservation of peace in the world and the continuation of the policy of detente and displays full solidarity with the nations fighting for national independence and social progress. At the same time, it expressed thanks for active Czechoslovak support given to the efforts of the DRA Government for normalization of relations with the neighboring countries and for the political settlement of the situation in southwest Asia.

Both party and state representatives again confirmed the decisive importance which the all-round close cooperation with the Soviet Union has both for the CSSR and the DRA. They highly appreciate the international assistance and support which the Soviet Union provides to the DRA in the economic field and in the defense of Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity and revolutionary achievements. They also attach extraordinary significance to cooperation of their countries with the other socialist states and developing countries. They resolutely reject the instigation of slander, anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaigns by imperialist and hegemonist forces which artificially raise tension around Afghanistan and utilize it for the deterioration of the international atmosphere.

The exchange of views in the present international situation confirmed complete conformity of views in all main questions. They regard the preservation of peace and the averting of the danger of a nuclear war as the most urgent task. Both sides expressed deep disquiet over the considerable sharpening and complicating of the situation in the world recently caused by the imperialist forces, first of all by the most aggressive circles of the United States.

The DRA and the CSSR express their unequivocal support for Soviet peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at the strengthening of peace, deepening of the process of detente and cessation of feverish armament. Both countries especially welcome the new Soviet proposals for the support of military detente and disarmament, widening the reciprocal basis of the zone of the validity of confidence-building measures and for the commencement of negotiations on the limitation or reduction of the number of nuclear weapons in Europe and for their gradual liquidation.

Considering the situation in Europe, both sides termed the decision of NATO on the production and deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons in some West European countries as particularly dangerous. This step, the aim of which is to upset the existing military balance and to gain superiority over the socialist countries, represents a serious threat for all European countries and peoples, for peace in Europe and the world.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia have expressed themselves in favor of the achievement of concrete and positive results at the Madrid meeting of representatives of states that participated in the Helsinki conference, which could significantly contribute to the strengthening of the process of detente and to the strengthening of the all-round peaceful cooperation of European states. Of special importance would be a decision of the Madrid meeting to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Afghan side appreciated the constructive endeavor and proposals of the socialist countries--participants of the Vienna talks on the reduction of the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe--and appreciated the activity of Czechoslovakia for the achievement of real progress in these talks.

The DRA and the CSSR stand up for the limitation and cessation of the feverish arms build-up and for the adoption of concrete disarmament measures, especially in the field of the production of weapons of mass destruction. They, however, constantly bear in mind the achievement of the final objective--of general and complete disarmament. Both countries are prepared to take an active part in the thorough preparation and successful course of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1982 devoted to the questions of disarmament. They express their conviction that this session will give support to the convocation of a world conference on disarmament.

Both sides paid special attention to the situation in the Middle East and in Asia. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people against Israeli aggression. They emphasized that political solution of the Middle East problem is possible only on the basis of a complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and the securing of inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the right for the establishment of its own state. They resolutely condemned the anti-Arab Camp David arrangements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreement, the illegal annexation of the continuing brutal Israeli aggression against the Lebanese people. They regard the terrorist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor by Israel as an act of open aggression. They are of the opinion that a comprehensive and just settlement of the Middle East problem can be achieved within the framework of an international conference with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, which is the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

Proceeding from their deep conviction that all mutual disputes and problems should be solved by states exclusively through peaceful and political means, both sides would, in connection with the tragic and regrettable conflict between Iran and Iraq, welcome the cessation of armed actions and commencement of negotiations on an honest and just settlement.

Both sides expressed their disquiet over the broadening of the U.S. military presence in the region of the Persian Gulf and expressed their conviction that the adoption of recent Soviet proposals concerning the reduction of tension in southwest Asia would create a favorable atmosphere for the normalization of the situation in the whole region. [Kabul BAKHTAR in English at 0415 GMT on 26 June, carries a virtually identical version of the joint statement with the following passage not found in the RUDE PRAVO text: "In this connection, the Afghan side expressed its willingness to participate, as a follow-up to questions on the ensuring of the Gulf's security in talks on international aspects of questions relating to Afghanistan. In no case, however, does any discussion on internal Afghan affairs, which is an exclusive matter of the Afghan people and its Government, come into account."]

Both sides condemned the imperialist policy of establisning new and strengthening already existing military bases in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. They fully supported the efforts aimed at the convocation of an international conference on the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia evaluate very positively the peaceful foreign policy of India which contributes significantly to the cause of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world.

The DRA and the CSSR highly appreciate and support the initiative of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea aimed at the development of relations of good neighborhood and cooperation between the countries of Southeast Asia and at the strengthening of peace and stability in that region. They declare their solidarity with the people of these countries in their struggle against intrigues and armed provocations of the Beijing hegemonists.

They resolutely condemn the expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership which tries to disturb the peaceful life and socialist construction in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and to prevent the establishment of an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation in the region of Southeast Asia. They draw attention to the fact that the ever more open ganging-up [paktovan] of China with the most reactionary forces in the world and her growing military and political cooperation with the U.S.A. and some other imperialist states increases the danger for world peace and threatens security in Asia and in the world.

Afghanistan and Czechoslovakia expressed their decisive support for the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America for the achievement of full independence and sovereignty, for the elimination of all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism, imperialism, Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, discrimination and racism, for the new arrangement of international economic relations on an equal, just and democratic basis. They confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of the Southwest Africa People's Organization [SWAPO] and with the struggle of the people of the Republic of South Africa under the leadership of the African National Congress [ANC] for the liquidation of the regime of apartheid and racial discrimination.

Comrades Babrak Karmal and Gustav Husak appreciated the extremely important role which is played in present international relations by the movement of non-aligned countries, one of whose founding members is Afghanistan. The movement is an indisputable positive factor in the struggle of nations for peace, against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, for the strengthening of political and economic independence of the developing countries. In this connection, they emphasized the necessity to preserve and strengthen the action unity and progressive anti-imperialist orientation of the movement.

The DRA and the CSSR attach great significance to the role and contribution of the United Nations and to the strengthening of world peace, international security, attainment of progress in the field of disarmament and to the deepening of cooperation among all nations on the basis of the strict adherence to the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter.

Comrades Babrak Karmal and Gustav Husak expressed profound satisfaction over the results of the visit and talks, in which complete identity of views on all discussed questions was shown.

At the same time, they expressed the conviction that the visit will become a new important impulse for the further deepening of fraternal friendship between the PDPA and the CPCZ, between the DRA and the CSSR which fully corresponds to the aspirations of the people of both countries, to the interests of peace and progress in the world.

Comrade Babrak Karmal expressed cordial thanks for the warm reception and hospitality extended to him and members of his party during the course of his stay in Czechoslovakia and invited General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR Gustav Husak to pay an official friendly visit to the DRA at a convenient time. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

LEADERS MEET WITH AFGHAN FINANCE MINISTER

Chnoupek Holds Talks

LD291918 Prague CTK in English 1541 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received Monday Afghan Finance Minister Abdol Wakil, who is on a visit here at the invitation of his Czechoslovak counterpart Leopold Ler.

Both ministers discussed Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and prospects of their further development.

Strougal Holds Talks

LD291956 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Afghan Finance Minister Abdol Wakil.

During their talks, Lubomir Strougal and Abdol Wakil stressed the importance of the recent meeting of the highest Czechoslovak and Afghan representatives here, and the realization of its conclusions approved to broaden cooperation between the two countries.

They underlined that this cooperation can be developed especially in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

The meeting was attended also by Czechoslovak Finance Minister Leopold Ler and Afghan Charge d'Affaires A.I. in Czechoslovakia Rabbani Afghan Burna.

BCP SECRETARY BALEV ARRIVES FOR PARTY TALKS

LD292136 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, arrived in Prague today on a working visit at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Balev and Comrade Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, held talks during which they informed each other about the experiences of the two fraternal parties in the development of party work, especially in the working out and implementation of the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

LEADERS MEET VISITING TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER

Husak, Chnoupek Meet Turkmen

LD291754 Prague CTK in English 1511 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak received here Monday visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen for talks on bilateral issues and international topics.

They confirmed mutual interest in promotion of bilateral ties to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and the Turkish peoples. They also came out for peace and security in the world.

Also present at the reception was Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Discussions Reported

LD291900 Prague CTK in English 1727 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CTK)--Czechoslovak and Turkish Foreign Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Ilter Turkmen met here for talks here today, and expressed the interests of their countries in the continuation of traditionally good relations, particularly the development of economic and cultural cooperation.

They agreed that the different social systems and membership in different military groupings do not constitute an obstacle to the expansion of bilateral relations, in conformity with the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The ministers (?expressed) that there is no alternative to detente as the basis of lasting peace. Minister Chnoupek spoke of the need for concrete disarmament steps, and of the usefulness of talks on reduction of U.S. and Soviet military arsenals, and those of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member countries. He said a suitable basis for continuation of such negotiations could be the Soviet proposals contained in the program of defence of peace for the 1980's, put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Ministers Chnoupek and Turkmen also discussed the situation in the Middle East, aggravated in consequence of the irresponsible aggressive policy of Israel, and called for [word indistinct] of all sides concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The ministers also exchanged opinions on the development of the situation in Cyprus. Bohuslav Chnoupek said that Czechoslovakia is interested in a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question, in positive results of the intercommunal talks in Cyprus and in the preservation of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere.

Chnoupek Gives Dinner

LD292234 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed the consistent peace policy of Czechoslovakia and reaffirmed its support for the Soviet peace initiatives in a toast proposed at a dinner given tonight in honour of visiting Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen.

The minister said that the visit confirms a positive development of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and stressed that favourable prospects exist for further deepening of bilateral cooperation, particularly in economy.

Minister Turkmen spoke in his toast about the long tradition of Czechoslovak-Turkish relations and said that both countries are interested in preserving peace and security in Europe. He expressed the conviction that a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the convening of a European disarmament conference will contribute to greater stability in Europe.

He deplored the heightening tension in the Middle East, and vehemently condemned the dangerous policy of Israel, particularly its recent air attack on Iraq.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SYRIAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Husak Meets With Al-Ahmar

LD291828 Prague CTK in English 1723 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jun (CETEKA)--Gustav Husak, Communist Party general secretary and Czechoslovak president, received here today Assistant Secretary General of the leadership of the Syrian Ba'th Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the head of a Ba'th party delegation.

During the cordial and comradely talks, attended also by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, they exchanged information about the activities of the two parties and considered possibilities of further expansion of their cooperation whose results contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Syria.

Also discussed were international topics, particularly the situation in the Middle East, and the need was stressed of further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for lasting peace, detente, disarmament and world peace.

Gustav Husak voiced full support and solidarity of Czechoslovak communists and working people with the struggle of the people of Syria against the aggression of imperialism, Zionism and reaction, and appreciated Syria's efforts at a peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

Also present on the Syrian side was Mahmud az-Zu'bi, member of the Ba'th party regional leadership, and Syrian Ambassador Ahmad Yusuf Barzai.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD291832 Prague CTK in English 1733 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CETEKA)--The visiting delegation of the Syrian Ba'th party met here for talks with Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Vasil Bilak and the head of the delegation, Assistant Secretary General of the Syrian Ba'th Party 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, signed an agreement on cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Syrian Ba'th Party for 1981-1982.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

LD292000 Prague CTK in English 1711 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Prague, 29 Jun (CTK) Czechoslovak President Gustak Husak received here Monday Spanish Ambassador Fernando Benito Mestre who presented his credentials.

It was stated that neither contentious nor outstanding questions exist in the Czechoslovak-Spanish relations. Both sides expressed their interest to further extend mutual relations in the spirit of the principles of peaceful co-existence and international cooperation.

PREMIER KORCAK COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD291140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Address by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, on the weekly "A Thought for Saturday" program; time and place not given--recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, our everyday life consists of a number of economic connections. We can influence some of them easily, some less easily, and some not at all; but we have to come to terms with all of them, within our state, at our places of work as well as within our families.

It is understandable that the economic situation is assessed through the living standard. The welfare of man is and always will be the main aim of our policy, and the reasons behind all our effort. In the interest of fulfilling this demand we cannot spend money on things we cannot afford or promise the impossible. The economy concerns the basic interests of every man. Therefore, these things are usually discussed with interest. However, the language of the economic realities and facts is inexorable. Neither the most beautiful wishes nor the greatest indignation is of use. Economic relations are complicated but that does not mean that nothing can be done. Mastering the majority of problems is within reach; however, this is true only if we all really wish for it, have the knowledge and, above all, do our utmost for it.

Socialism gave everybody ownership of the means of production, and made the management of production a matter for every citizen. It gave the citizen not only great rights but also, equally, great duties. The key to the solution of our economic tasks lies in the unity of these two sides.

The economy represents the decisive part of the struggle to fulfill the program for the construction of the advanced socialist society. This truth was again underlined by the 16th CPCZ Congress. We are finding out every day that every economic success or failure affects other aspects of social life. Whatever issue we deal with we finally arrive at economic connections, conditions and results.

Not everybody is an economist, not everybody can be in a managerial role. However, it is true to say that this is the level on which the further development of our society, the standard of material security and satisfaction for every citizens, depends. Therefore, the Communist Party regards as one of its foremost tasks care for the political approach to the fulfillment of economic tasks, for the standard of management activity and the quality of cadres in every area.

The federal government as well as the national governments are working on the plans for the year 1982 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan. During the first half of this year we have passed one tenth of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The 16th CPCZ Congress deliberated on the main directions of the economic and social development of our country in 1981-1985. The recent Third CPCZ Central Committee Session showed with full seriousness, on the basis of the assessment of the fulfillment of plans in the course of the last 5 months, that in some areas the results are positive, but in a number of fields there are serious problems and shortcomings. On that occasion, Comrade Husak again underlined that the necessary transition of effectiveness, which was stressed so strongly by the 16th congress, is so far not satisfactory, that there are still enough cases of irresponsibility, lack of discipline, and nonfulfillment of tasks for which people are not called to account with sufficient vigor.

Also, in the Czech Government, economic policy is the focus for making decisions. We discuss some problems many times, and we have to return to a number of issues again and again because the process of solving them is not fast enough, and the measures adopted do not have the required effect in every case. Therefore, we will demand more responsibility from the leading workers and be stricter when drawing conclusions from nonfulfillment of tasks.

The final, consistent result of the working effort in every enterprise is the (?growth of production). However, the basis and the aim of planning is also to ensure the product gets to the consumer as quickly as possible, serves him well, fulfills his demands for quality and reliability and that the product does not pile up in a warehouse or in a scrap-metal heap. This is not easy, considering the thousands of products coming out, but it is possible. A well oiled economic mechanism is required in order to secure this everywhere and forever. We are improving management planning. We regard the consistent and creative introduction of the Set of Measures to be the most effective tool in this sphere.

It is no secret that currently we are dealing with a number of problems in production, and in the domestic and foreign trade markets. People often ask us about the causes of these problems. In most cases they do not stem from resolutions and decisions but from specific people, specific working places, and it is there that the key to the solution can be found. The central organs can do a lot to create conditions, but they cannot substitute relevant executive links, and cannot put things right on their own. I do not say that there is nothing to be criticized at the top. We know well that there is room for improvement there as well. We swore the oath prescribed by the Constitution in the Czech National Council with this knowledge. Knowing this, we discussed these issues at the reception of the new Czech Government by Comrade Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. It is in this spirit that we are working on the program statement with which the government will appear before the Czech National Council in a few days.

Ahead of us we face demanding years and difficult tasks, particularly in view of the effect the world economy is having on our country, which is not rich in raw materials, but has an extensive raw-material processing industry. These facts do not show everything but reflect a lot. From 1970-1980, according to the statistical data published by the United Nations, the prices of exported raw materials rose by 710 percent while the prices of exported finished products rose by 289 percent. These facts are creating a number of serious problems in production for foreign and domestic markets. Carelessness about this development in world prices (?will cost us dearly).

What are the ways out, what can we do to face this situation, to solve these problems? The answer is not by any growth in production, but by the consistent implementation of the course of intensification and by increasing the efficiency of the national economy; not by calling out for more and more investment, but by achieving better results, by using fewer resources. In this regard, every place of work has many opportunities and reserves, enough opportunities to improve the organization of work, discipline and creativity, to use the power of scientific-technical progress. There is no doubt that in these complex conditions we can and must develop our economy further. Socialism does not know any other way. A communist party will never put forward a different program, but we can go forward only if we are able to master more demanding tasks.

In this connection there is, I think, no harm in recalling the words of Lenin that he who is afraid of the problems in the course of the construction of socialism, he who can be frightened by them, he who gives in to despair or to despondent carelessness, is not a socialist. We have a stable economy, a firm state, a strong and united party. We have a support in the USSR, as well as in the family of the socialist states. But we do not gain our trust in the future only from yesterday's victories.

The program of the 16th CPCZ Congress shows us the direction of our route along which there will be several obstacles and difficulties. There are (?hard trials) ahead. But by correctly understanding the demands of the times and its tasks and by persistently striving for their fulfillment we have fulfilled the condition to inscribe another successful chapter in the history of socialism in our homeland.

I want to voice the conviction that by joint effort and responsible work we shall create good prospects for ourselves and for future generations in our whole lovely country.

KORCAK SPEAKS TO YOUTH ON RESPONSIBILITY

LD291052 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 27 Jun 81

[South Bohemian correspondent Jiri Jicha dispatch]

[Summary] The 15th meeting of Sumava youth culminated in Vimperk today in a procession and display by the participants and by citizens of the town. Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, who led a party delegation to the meeting, greeted youth union members, Pioneers and town citizens in a speech.

"Comrade Korcak began his speech by saying that the 15th meeting of Sumava youth is a new proof of the usefulness of this traditional youth event, which is a manifestation of the love of the young generation for the homeland and an expression of their determination to contribute actively to the building and defense of socialism and their support of the policy of the CPCZ. He stressed that the healthy development of the young generation is and will remain in the foreground of the attention of the party and social bodies and organizations of our state.

"The present demanding time will not absolve or excuse anyone from doing his duties, he went on, and this is why only a professionally able, ideologically mature and morally sound person can carry out present tasks. We know what difficult hurdles we have in our path, how much we have to do in order to hold out in the difficult conditions of the eighties and to succeed in the difficult competition of the world market. We have to achieve the necessary turnover of the entire output of our society not only at individual places but in all basic sectors, on a broad front. At the same time we rely also on the understanding and contribution of youth and their new creative enthusiasms and energy.

"History knows a number of examples, Comrade Korcak went on, of how new generations multiplied the heritage of previous generations. However, there have also been cases when they have wasted it. We are confident that our youth will not only respect the work of their forebears but that they will prove their love for their homeland also by devotion, brave deeds and loyalty to socialist values. In this above all is the guarantee of the good prospects of the young generation, in this is the certainty that the results of our revolutionary struggles are being entrusted to reliable hands, that you will be their dignified continuers.

For our country, for all nations of our planet and in the interests of the future of the whole of mankind there is no more important task today than to protect peace, Comrade Josef Korcak stressed at the meeting of Sumava youth. The safeguarding of the future of peace in the world is becoming the basic issue at this century's end and the opening period of the third millennium. In this period, when a deterioration of the situation would be still more dangerous, a decisive and warning word has come from Moscow to all continents. During the days of the 40th anniversary of the attack on the Soviet Union by Hitlerite fascism, the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union has turned to parliaments and nations of the world with an appeal.

"We live in the center of Europe, on the crossroads of power and economic interests and in a strategic military position, Comrade Korcak said. There is nowhere in our country where the memory of the dead does not remind those still alive of pictures of destruction and suffering. We are convinced that the forces of peace, progress and democracy in the world will prevail and will defeat the plans of imperialism. This historic task of all those who care about world peace is also a task for the young generation of our country. This is why we have to be ready to resist the aims of incorrigible imperialists by political unity, economic power and military readiness.

"Then Comrade Korcak conveyed, on behalf of the party delegation, a greeting to the meeting in Vimperk from the CPCZ Central Committee and from Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary. In this connection, he expressed belief that the slogan of the meeting--"By Small Acts of Building Move Toward Implementation of the Conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress"--would become a compass and contents of the activity of youth teams and a good base of a rich, happy and useful life of youth.

"At the end of his address at the meeting of Sumava youth, Comrade Korcak stressed that we need a generation of fighters for great ideals in everyday life who apply the revolutionary methods of work at each place and who are not afriad of even the most complex tests of life. We need a generation which is capable of applying the major achievements of the scientific-technological revolution in the interests of socialism and for the benefit of working people. We need a generation of good managers, sensitive creators and consistent protectors of the environment, fighters for socialist relations proceeding from comradely mutual help and respect among people. We are convinced, Comrade Korcak said, that our youth will be like that."

KEMPNY ADDRESSES AKTIV CONFERENCE ON PRODUCTION

LD241632 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Over 600 specialists from all areas of the national economy convened at the aktiv of technical intelligentsia of the North Moravia Region in Novy Jicin today.

In the course of the deliberations, which took place in the presence of Josef Kempny, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Czech National Council, the experience to date in the process of increasing the participation of the scientific-technical intelligentsia in the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress of the party, and in the fulfillment of the Main Guidelines for Economic and Social Development in the CSSR 1981-85, was discussed.

Comrade Josef Kempny spoke at the aktiv particularly about the necessity of speeding up the change of orientation of our economy from the extensive to the intensive mode of production.

He stressed that the encouragement of progress is a very important task of the scientific-technical intelligentsia, and stressed the importance of the innovation process as well as the necessity of further increasing scientific-technological cooperation with the USSR and other countries of the socialist community.

BRIEFS

NEW PRAGUE MAYOR--Frantisek Stafa was elected Prague mayor at the constituent session of the Prague National Committee, held on 22 June in Prague and attended by a CPCZ Prague City Committee delegation, led by the committee's leading secretary, Antonin Kapek. [Prague ZEMEDLESKE NOVINY in Czech 23 Jun 81 p 1 AU]

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON POLISH PARTY CONFERENCES

LD300534 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Matthias Ehrich report]

[Text] At the PZPR voivodship conference in Katowice, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stated according to PAP, that renewal as he understood it was a return to the norms of Leninism, the reestablishment of the party's leading role based on sound principles, and a return to following the principles of social justice. The premier said: One of the basic prerequisites for our credibility in the alliance was that we cope with the opponent, that we preserve and strengthen socialism. As patriots and internationalists, it is a matter of honor for us to defend socialism on our own and without retreating a step further. But we do not yet have all the difficulties and serious problems concerning the party behind us. The situation of peculiar (?movement) still exists in the party--looking backward still dominates, attempts to introduce radical positions that are contradictory to Marxism-Leninism are still being made. We must oppose this.

Referring to the current international situation, the government leader stated that we cannot regard the situation in our country in an isolated manner. In the great historic confrontation which exists between the two systems, our country occupies a special position--particularly since there are so many burning problems, so many unsolved issues and conflict situations in the world. Consequently, tensions in our country can have more substantially dangerous consequences than at other times. Our country could actually become a fuse. Jaruzelski said that the allies' concern and unease is a matter for all of us because the whole world could be drawn into this terrible mess.

Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, stated at the report-back election conference in Poznan that the political situation was deteriorating and that the threats to the socialist order from external and internal factors were increasing. According to Polish press reports, he referred to the course of the precongress campaign to date and stressed the low percentage of workers in the elected organs and the negative phenomena [words indistinct] of the party. The conference in Suwalki was described by Grabski as an example which substantiated the theory that devoted party aktivists were being eliminated. In Suwalki not a single member of the party apparatus had been elected either to the organs or as congress delegates.

On Sunday the participants in the Warsaw PZPR voivodship conference replied to a letter sent to them by the Moscow Gorkom. According to PAP, the letter states among other things that: In awareness of the complicated conditions under which we are waging the struggle, we are firmly determined--(?assured) of the support of the working class and the country's patriotic forces--to consolidate the Marxist-Leninist nature of our party and its leading role by implementing the historic goals of socialism. Poland was, is and remains a lasting and credible member of the socialist community. That is why our conference has deep understanding for the contents of the recent letter from the CPSU Central Committee to our party's Central Committee.

Over the weekend Stanislaw Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw Voivodship party organization, called for an offensive against all forces hostile to socialism in Poland. At the PZPR voivodship conference in Warsaw, which reelected him first secretary, he said, according to PAP, that we must go over to a counteroffensive. The struggle is assuming the character of an open striving for power. The weakness of our reactions, which is virtually an encouragement, is tempting the opponents of socialism into a fresh offensive, into counterrevolution, he went on to stress. He noted that clumsiness and inconsistency in overcoming the crisis were being taken advantage of by the forces hostile to socialism in order to launch a strong attack against the party and its leading role, against the foundations of socialism in Poland.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR COMMISSION MEETING

LD290724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1754 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jun (ADN)--A GDR Government delegation arrived in the Soviet capital on Sunday evening to attend the 28th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological co-operation between the GDR and USSR which begins on Monday. The GDR guests were cordially welcomed at Sheremetyevo Airport by members of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The GDR delegation is led by candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, who is already in the Soviet Union.

Commission Session

LD291028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0744 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jun--The 28th meeting of the joint government commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and USSR commenced in the Soviet capital on Monday.

The government delegations of the two countries are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, and proceeding from the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 10th SED Congress concerning socialist economic integration, concrete measures and tasks for the further implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production to 1990 are on the agenda.

They have great significance for the scheduled deepening of fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in the eighties. The commission will discuss the preparation and concluding of government agreements and ministerial agreements in important macroeconomic areas such as microelectronics and robotics, engineering and construction. This will open up new great opportunities for long-term cooperation in research and production.

In this connection, the commission will discuss proposals by the two sides to purposefully raise the efficiency of the joint and specialized projects, and shape still more comprehensively the intensification of production. Analysis sessions on the state of the implementation of agreements concluded earlier will take place during the 28th meeting.

MITTAG RECEIVES BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU251116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary of the SED, received a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Iliya Vulkov, first deputy head of the Central Committee Department for People's Councils and Mass Organizations. In the GDR the delegation is studying the experiences of the SED in increasing the role of the mass organizations for implementing the economic and social tasks.

Guenter Mittag briefed the comrades of the fraternal Bulgarian party on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and stressed the great response with which they were met by the GDR working people in all fields of national economy. This is demonstrated by the demanding new commitments, assumed in socialist competition, and by the powerful allegiance of the GDR people to the SED policy for socialism and peace, which was expressed in the people's elections of 14 June.

Fritz Brock, member of the Central Auditing Commission of the SED and chief of the Central Committee Department for Trade Unions and Social Policy, and Vulcho Naydenov Lenov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR, participated in the friendly talk, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

KLEIBER RECEIVES CSSR COUNTERPART FOR TALK

AU231108 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Tuesday Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for construction of general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, received Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering, for a talk on current questions of cooperation in the field of agricultural machine and vehicle building. The friendly discussion served the further developing of the existing comprehensive bilateral relations. It centered on further joint tasks, in particular the development of scientific-technological cooperation and specialization and cooperation of production.

The meeting was attended by Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION CHIEFS CONGRATULATE HONECKER

LD292122 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, today received the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR to accept their congratulations on the occasion of his election as chairman of the GDR Council of state.

Present at the official seat of the Council of State were: Willi Stoph, deputy chairman of the Council of State and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Dr Manfred Gerlach; Ernst Goldenbaum; Prof Dr Heinrich Homann; Oskar Fischer, minister for foreign affairs of the GDR; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; the deputy ministers for foreign affairs of the GDR, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, Bernhard Neugebauer and Dr Klaus Willerding, as well as Alfred B. Neumann, secretary general at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Afterwards the GDR representatives had friendly talks with the mission heads.

Abrasimov Address

DW291948 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1313 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Speech by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, doyen of the diplomatic corps in the GDR, at a reception given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, at the State Council building in Berlin on 29 June--in Russian with superimposed German translation--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed members of the State Council, colleagues, the task of securing peace is of extraordinary topicality today. A week ago, the 40th anniversary of fascist Germany's assault on the Soviet Union was commemorated. We all know well the consequences of war and how important it is to safeguard peace.

Since mass annihilation weapons exist in the military arsenals today it is necessary to double and even triple the efforts to safeguard peace to save mankind from plunging into a nuclear catastrophe, to the brink of which the arms race is leading.

It is necessary to return to the road of dialogue and negotiations. Many proposals born from the concern for peace and international security have been submitted by the GDR and other countries. I believe that I express the general view if I say that the continuation of detente, of the dialogue and of cooperation between the countries must become the main line in international affairs.

Esteemed comrade chairman and comrade members of the State Council, permit me to congratulate you once again on the great trust placed in you by the people and to wish you success in your further work for peace, for the well-being and prosperity of the German Democratic Republic. [applause]

Concession on Speech

LD291746 Hamburg DPA in German 1325 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (DPA)—Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador and doyen of the diplomatic corps in East Berlin, has, at the intervention of the Western states, altered the original draft of his speech for a reception. It was reported from diplomatic circles that Abrasimov had at first wanted to state the Soviet position with regard to the planned stationing of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and, moreover, speak of Berlin as the GDR capital at a reception this morning at which GDR Council of State Chairman Erich Honecker was congratulated on his re-election. Such greetings addresses are conveyed by the doyen on behalf of the diplomatic corps.

It was reported that Abrasimov had, in accordance with diplomatic custom, sent the draft of his speech to the heads of missions in advance. The ambassadors of the three Western powers were first to stay away from the reception because of the passages to which objection was taken. The heads of mission of the NATO states as a whole then agreed upon this stance: Abrasimov was informed by American Ambassador Herbert S. Okun that attendance at the reception would not be possible unless the text was altered. This was finally promised, with the result that the heads of mission from the NATO states were present. In his speech, Abrasimov omitted the statements to which objection had been taken.

Diplomatic circles in East Berlin had earlier expressed disapproval over Abrasimov misusing his job as doyen to put forward Soviet viewpoints.

Honecker Speech

DW292936 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1317 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, in reply to Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov at a reception at the State Council building in Berlin on 29 June--recorded]

[Text] Comrade doyen, ladies and gentlemen ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and friends, I thank you very cordially for your congratulations. In your activities, you can proceed from the premise that the German Democratic Republic will continue its policy directed toward peace, detente and cooperation in the future. The mandate for this was assigned to us in the elections on 14 June 1981, in which the citizens of the republic cast their votes for the candidates of the National Front.

This unanimous vote strengthens our determination to do everything to consolidate political detente through steps towards arms limitation and disarmament and to avert the threat of a nuclear missile war.

In this connection I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the German Democratic Republic attaches extraordinary importance to the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the parliaments and peoples of the world. As the representatives of your states you have ample opportunities to contribute to stable and mutually advantageous relations between our countries. By virtue of my office as chairman of the State Council I will always give you my full support in solving this task.

I ask you to convey to the heads of your states my best wishes. I wish you, ladies and gentlemen ambassadors and charges d'affaires, success in your work as well as personal well-being for you, your families and your collaborators. I thank you. [applause]

DEFENSE MINISTER HOFFMANN VISITS AIR DEFENSE UNITS

LD291818 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1453 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Berlin, 29 Jun (ADN)--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of defense, visited air defense missile units of the Air Force and Air Defense Command and units of the troop air defense service of the land forces of the National People's Army [NVA] on Monday. In a field camp he watched how missile soldiers carried out with initiative the class tasks set by the 10th SED Congress. In defending against a simulated air attack, members of the Air Force and Air Defense Command demonstrated that they reliably protect the airspace of the GDR and of the community of socialist states in the joint air defense system of the members of the Warsaw Pact. They do this side by side with the air defense forces of the Soviet Army and the other socialist fraternal armies.

The deputy defense minister, Col Gen Fritz Streletz, chief of the general staff of the NVA, and Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command of the VNA, as well as the commander in chief of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, and the deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the member states of the Warsaw Pact in the NVA, Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, took part in the visit.

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS COAL PRODUCTION TO INCREASE

AU261326 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 81 p 2

[Summary] Freiberg (ADN)--On Wednesday [24 June] Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister for coal and energy, stressed in his address before the participants in the 32d meeting of the mining and metallurgical industry workers that the raw brown coal mining output will increase from 258 million tons to 290 million tons in 1985. "This is the biggest increase in a 5-year plan for 25 years," the minister said. According to Minister Mitzinger, the higher refinement of the raw materials is another important task. In his address at the meeting Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, paid tribute to the close cooperation between the GDR and the CSSR in solving complicated problems of the mining and fuel sectors.

FELFE URGES INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

LD280154 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] According to Werner Felfe, crop cultivation is the key element of the GDR's agrarian strategy for the 1980's. Speaking today to representatives of rural youth at the Agra exhibition in Leipzig-Markkleeberg, the member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee drew attention to the need for the gradual reduction of grain imports. This aim was of extraordinary political importance, in view of the attempts by imperialism to misuse grain deliveries as instruments of pressure and blackmail.

The task of the cooperative peasants in the GDR is to cultivate every piece of land that was not yet in use and to step up the cooperation between the legally independent enterprises. Werner Felfe emphasized that the further development of agriculture was the concern of society as a whole.

At the forum, questions were also answered by Agriculture, Forestry and Foodstuffs Minister Heinz Kuhrig, and First Secretary of the FDJ Central Council Egon Krenz.

WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY COMMEMORATES SOVIET HEROES

AU241950 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jun 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on wreathlaying ceremony for fallen Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow on 22 June]

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--At a wreath-laying ceremony on Monday, the 40th anniversary of the criminal attack of fascist German imperialism on the socialist Soviet Union, the GDR party and state leadership honored the memory of the millions of Soviet heroes who fell in the Great Patriotic War. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, other leading figures, representatives of the USSR in the GDR and thousands of worker of the GDR capital marched to the memorial in Berlin-Treptow. They honored all those who gave their lives in the fight for the liberation of mankind from fascist bondage.

The procession was headed by Erich Honecker; the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo--Willi Stoph, Council of Ministers chairman; Hermann Axen; Horst Dohlus; Kurt Hager; Joachim Herrmann; Heinz Hoffmann; Werner Krolikowski; Erich Mielke; Guenter Mittag; Erich Mueckenberger; Konrad Naumann; Alfred Neumann; Harry Tisch; Paul Verner; Werner Jarowinsky; Guenther Kleiber; Egon Krenz; Inge Lange; Guenter Schabowski; and Gerhard Schuerer; the deputy chairmen of the State Council and the chairmen of the friendly parties of the SED--Manfred Gerlach (Liberal Democratic Party of Germany), Gerald Goetting (Christian Democratic Union), Ernst Goldenbaum (Democratic Peasant Party of Germany) and Heinrich Homann (National Democratic Party of Germany); the deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers--Manfred Flegel, Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Gerhard Weiss and Herbert Weiz; other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, including Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and other members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council.

On the anniversary of the insidious attack on the first socialist country of the world, which lawfully marked the beginning of the end of German fascism, Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR; Army Gen Mikhail Zaytsev, supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany; Col Gen Ivan Gubin, member of the Military Council and head of the Political Administration of the group; and Army Gen Ivan Shavrov, representative of the Joint Supreme Command for the Warsaw Pact forces in the National People's Army honored the unforgotten Soviet soldiers.

Representatives of all parties and mass organizations, generals and officers of the armed forces, veterans of the workers movement and the antifascist resistance joined the long procession.

GOVERNMENT INCREASES MEAT, MEAT PRODUCT PRICES

AU300810 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 Jun 81 p 3

["National Material and Price Control Board Announcement of an Increase of the Consumer Price of Meat"]

[Summary] "As of 29 June, the consumer price of meat will increase by an average of 10 percent.

"This measure was necessitated by the fact that, because of rising costs of energy, industrial materials, machinery and fodder, the costs of agricultural production and industrial processing have also increased considerably since the july 1979 adjustment of consumer prices. As a result, meat is now being marketed with an average 36 percent consumer price subsidy. (The state budget is contributing an average of 17 forints to the purchase of each kilogram.) The present meat price increase will reduce the consumer price subsidy to 23 percent--to the level following the 1979 price adjustment."

The main categories of products will increase, on the average, as follows:

"The consumer price of pork and beef cutlets, as well as of innards, will increase 13 percent; that of meat products and bacon 8 percent; that of quick-frozen meat products 12.6 percent; and that of poultry 6 percent."

The consumer prices of cooking fat and bacon for lard, as well as of shredded chicken breast will remain unchanged. The catering industry will adjust prices in keeping with the increase of the price of the meat used.

Employers will compensate for the higher meat price with regard to enterprise canteen meals, and the state will assume the increased costs at childrens' educationa, social and health institutes operating on a budget. "Fees paid by the population at children's and educational institutes and social homes will remain unchanged, and charges for subsidized holidays will not be increased this year."

Finance Minister Interview

AU292050 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 28 Jun 81 p 3

[Interview with Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance--presumably in Budapest, date not given: "On Topical Issues Concerning the Standard of Living"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Why has it become necessary to increase the price of meat, of all things?

[Answer] Rational management and fair apportioning demand that consumers, in general, make good the socially justified costs of production. Of course, this demand can only be asserted in the longer term, consistent with the standard of living planned for the population, with respect to the consumer prices of basic foodstuffs.

Since the latest meat price increase, increasing costs of energy, materials supplied by the industry and fodder used in agricultural production--more than a small portion of which is imported--have considerably increased livestock breeding costs. To maintain producer interest, it was necessary to offset the larger part of these costs by raising procurement prices. As compared with 1979--in 2 years, that is--the procurement price of slaughter hogs has increased approximately 21 percent and that of slaughter cattle 16 percent. This has raised the consumer price subsidy on meat products allotted from the budget from an average 23 percent in 1979 to 36 percent, and amounted to 8.5 billion forints. Not even our foreign trade and tourist interests justify this.

Our intention is that consumer price subsidies should remain within acceptable bounds and that their increase should not lead to a larger price increase all at once. The increase of meat and meat product prices by an average 10 percent results in essence in restoring the 1979 subsidy level. The consumer subsidy provided for these products will again amount to an average 23 percent.

As far as can be foreseen, meat consumption will decrease somewhat under the effect of the price increases. This reduction will probably apply to more expensive cuts and products processed from them. However, experience to date indicates that the decrease will only be temporary. At the same time, we count on an increased demand for poultry, which is affected to a lesser degree by the price increase, and on expanded consumption of milk and milk-derived products. There is a reliable amout available of these products. It is also probable that the price increase will serve as an incentive for small-scale producers to produce for their own consumption.

JOINT DEFENSE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD282250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Cooperation between the Hungarian and Yugoslav armies is to expand. Agreements concerning this have been signed by the two ministers of defense. The communique issued on the visit by the Hungarian delegation led by Army Gen Lajos Czinege emphasizes that the discussions were conducted in a warm, friendly atmosphere. It also reports that the Hungarian military guests visited several units of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Hungarian delegation has arrived home from Belgrade.

SARLOS RECEIVES CUBAN DEFENSE COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD291924 Budapest MTI in English 1714 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 29 Jun (MTI)--A delegation of the Cuban "CDR" (committees formed to defend the Cuban revolution) arrived in Budapest Monday at the invitation of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front. The delegation, headed by Armando Acosta Cordeiro, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and secretary-general of CDR, was received at Ferihegy Airport by Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee, secretary-general of the HPPF NC. Later in the day the guests held talks with People's Front leaders, reviewing questions concerning the two fraternal organizations.

HAZI SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENTS WITH SRV

LD261310 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Jun (MTI)--A Hungarian-Vietnamese working plan on scientific, educational and cultural cooperation for 1981-1985 was signed in Budapest on Thursday. The document was signed by Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Vencel Hazi and Bui Tan Linh, Vietnamese ambassador in Budapest.

The working schedule covers the two countries' cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, science, education, health service, radio and television, book publishing and sports thereby to acquaint the two peoples with each other's achievements in the building of socialism.

BRIEFS

OVARI IN BEKES--Miklos Ovari has visited Bekes County. The party Politburo member and Central Committee secretary spoke at the county party committee session which discussed the economic situation of the area. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 26 Jun 81 LD]

ROUTINE MILITARY EXERCISES WITH USSR REPORTED

LD300904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpt] We are on a training ground of the Pomorze Military District. Polish and Soviet soldiers have been undergoing joint training here for several days now. It is one of the many forms of everyday routine exercises carried out by soldiers of the neighboring units. In the wilderness of the training ground, Polish and Soviet soldiers train to carry out various tactical operations. Joint training is an occasion to exchange experience. Cooperation of the subunits in the main forms of military actions--in attack, defense, march and battle encounter--is being improved.

CENTRAL DELEGATE GROUP MEETING CONVENES 29 JUNE

Kania, Barcikowski Speak

LD292230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] There took place today at the party Central Committee building, under the chairmanship of PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Stanslaw Kania, a session of the central group of delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress. Members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Congress Commission, as well as representatives of the voivodship groups of delegates, took part in the session.

The aim of the meeting was to discuss, immediately after conclusion of the voivodship report-back and electoral conferences of the party, the course to date of discussion on the program assumptions and the draft party statute. Also discussed were issues connected with preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress. Those assembled were cordially welcomed by Stanislaw Kania, who congratulated the representatives of the voivodship groups of delegates on their election.

He also expressed the hope that the few days still remaining before the congress would be exploited to a maximum degree for best possible preparation of the supreme party forum debates to which such great hopes are linked. Preparations for the congress, stated the party Central Committee first secretary, will be multifaceted in character. One of the most important tasks is to create a system and forms for preparations such that all congress delegates will arrive at a common stance, at least on procedural questions connected with election of individual congress commissions. Another immeasurably responsible tasks, said Stanislaw Kania, is work on the program documents and materials of the congress: the report, the program resolution and the resolution concerning celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the workers' movement in Poland. It is imperative, concluded the party Central Committee first secretary, to take care that in these matters, too, all possible problems and issues are clarified before the congress.

The speech introducing the discussion was delivered by Politburo member, Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski, who drew attention to, among other things, the fact that now there are only 14 days left until the ninth extraordinary party congress. We wish, he said, to implement the slogan that the ninth congress is being prepared by delegates jointly with the party leadership. The congress ought to lend credibility to the party as an authentic creative force of socialist renewal, giving expression to the party's ability to overcome crisis, creating a developed platform for party unity, and rebuilding its position within the state. Kazimierz Barcikowski stressed that the need for positive action by the party was born of the extremely stormy discussion of many months' duration. In the congress documents it will be necessary to define what must be done and how it must be done in order to lead the country from its present difficulties. The congress will also pass the PZPR statute, that is, the party constitution, a document defining the principles of party democracy and unity of action.

The party attaches great hopes to the draft statute, at present still being worked on, stressed the PZPR Central Committee secretary.

At the congress we shall carry out the election of new party authorities at the central level in order to reduce the state of constant suspicion and lack of confidence in the Central Committee and its intentions. We would like comrades enjoying the support of party circles and the respect of the community to become part of the authorities. The congress resolutions, stressed Kazimierz Barcikowski, ought to serve the cause of consolidating our party's position in the international communist movement, and create confidence in the party's ability to lead the country out of the crisis with its own forces.

The approaching congress will be the congress of a great party, the leading force of a socialist state, a party confronted by enormous problems. The excessive formalization and dragging out of the congress debates would not be expedient. We would do everything so that the congress debates are received with trust and sympathy by society. At the congress, a maximum level of democracy is needed, but an effective democracy, leading to concrete assignations.

After the speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, discussion lasting several hours began in which 14 speakers took the floor: representatives of the voivodship groups of delegates. Positions were expressed on proposals and suggestions contained in the draft materials presented earlier for consultation. Among other things, vital issues of the ninth congress were deliberated on, such as debate regulations or the procedure for work by the problem groups. The speakers also presented opinions and conclusions from the discussion which was held and is still being held in the voivodship groups of delegates in connection with the congress preparations. It was suggested, for example, that a fixed deadline for conclusion of the congress should not yet be determined. At the same time, attention was drawn to the enormous significance which the work of the problem groups will have on the atmosphere and character of the congress. It was indicated that the point of departure in the debate on assessments and proposals concerning the overcoming of the present crisis were the statements contained in the programmatic assumptions for the ninth congress. It was unanimously stressed that, although now less than 2 weeks are left until the congress, this cannot mean that preparations are to proceed in haste.

All assignations and decisions favoring the best possible preparations for the congress must be characterized by prudence and responsibility. The significance which the direct contacts and consultations of the voivodship groups of delegates already now have for the course of the congress was pointed out. The debates of the ninth congress, it was stated, ought to prove to the entire party and the whole of society the prudence of the supreme party forum, its readiness to go over to militant actions designed to overcome the painful troubles and difficulties, particularly in the economic sphere.

Hopes were attached to these statements that the ninth party congress, in accordance with general expectations, will above all bring a good program of action for today and tomorrow.

During the meeting, many concrete observations and proposals connected with the course of the congress were submitted, as well as questions addressed to Kazimierz Barcikowski. While replying to questions and doubts, he at the same time submitted for deliberation by the central group of delegates the proposal that some solutions of an organizational nature should be adopted on the spot, including proposals directly connected with the course of the debates at the upcoming party congress.

At the end of the meeting, the floor was again taken by Stanislaw Kania. Here are the theses of his speech directed to the members of the central group of delegates for the ninth party congress:

Preparing for the congress, we must be firmly aware of the great hopes and expectations which the community places in the congress debate.

We must live up to these hopes. The congress ought to adopt a new program and elect new central party authorities which will enjoy prestige, and create a climate of struggle for a way out of the crisis and for the restoration of social trust.

The congress will also be a great international event. Invitations to the debate will be issued to delegations from communist and workers' parties from the socialist countries forming part of CEMA. The international importance of the congress is connected with great responsibility. We are a party which is fully capable of overcoming present difficulties, a party which wants to follow in the footsteps of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum in defending the line of socialist renewal against dangers.

An essential target is the speedy organization of the voivodship group of delegates. This must be combined with the unfolding of direct contact and the broadening of effective consultations between these groups. One ought to be tolerant of these situations since there are divergent stances concerning all kinds of problems. At the same time, it is important not to lead to hours-long, infertile debates on matters which are not of fundamental importance. In the nearest future the delegates will receive the drafts of the basic congress documents and materials pertaining to economic problems, that is: a report on the state of the economy, a program on stabilization and directions of economic reform.

When preparing for the ninth congress it is imperative to show maximum concern for proper social and vocational composition of the candidates for the congress organs and future PZPR central authorities. For instance, one must be aware that among the delegates there are not enough workers employed directly in production, young people and women. By no means are these problems of a formal nature.

Concluding his speech, the PZPR Central Committee first secretary took up the idea suggested at the meeting concerning the need to examine a possibility of changes in the structure of the supreme party authorities. This applies, for instance, to the suggestion of setting up a Central Committee Presidium to organize the work of the Central Committee and its commissions, as a body discharging control and inspirational activities. This is connected, said Stanislaw Kania, with proposals which have been put forward for the past few months on broadening the role and position of the elected party organs.

More on Central Delegate Group

LD300010 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--A meeting of the central team of delegations to the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress was held here today. Participants in the meeting, chaired by PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, were members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the Central Congress Commission and representatives of voivodship teams of delegates.

At the close of his [second] speech, Kania stressed the need for examining possible changes in the structure of to [as received] party authorities. One of the proposals is to found a Presidium of the Central Committee together with its commissions to act as an organizer of the work of the CC, control and inspire its work. This is connected with the proposals (?stated) in the recent months to increase the role and position of elected bodies in the party, Kania said.

Next, the PUWP CC first secretary told the meeting about proposals to establish two commissions at the 9th congress: one aiming to work out and present at the next, 10th congress a far-reaching party programme, and another to prepare and issue a history of the party. Initiatives in this realm are well under way, stated Stanislaw Kania.

Kania also informed the meeting that the delegates will soon receive drafts of the basic congress documents and also a report on the state of the economy, a programme of stabilization of the situation in the country and directions of economic reform.

The meeting approved in voting, proposals for organizational changes, including some dealing immediately with the course of the debates at the congress. The proposals bear, of course, a preliminary, working character. Their final wording will be decided by the congress.

Following are some of the decisions:

--The meeting agreed to hold the congress debates at two planes: at a plenary forum and in 16 task teams.

--It upheld the principle that the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Commission of Party Control are to act independently.

--It approved the principle that seats in the party authorities elected at the congress are to correspond to the size of the (?party) voivodship and Army organizations.

--It resolved that enlistment of additional candidates to the party authorities should be handled by [word indistinct] teams of delegates.

--It was found [words indistinct] to set a time-limit of 15 minutes per delegate for speeches at the congress plenary meeting, and time-limit for voivodship delegations.

The meeting also proposed to (?elect) 200 full members 70 alternate members [as received] to the party's CC, thus coming out in favor of a major change in the existing proportion between the number of CC members and alternate members.

OLSZOWSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD292024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] The session of the report-back and election conference of the Warsaw party organization continues. Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the discussion. He expressed his views in his speech on the issues touched upon in the discussion and also expressed his thanks for being elected a delegate to the ninth party congress.

Speaking of the nature of the crises experienced by the country, Stefan Olszowski pointed out that the showing of the structural character of these crises constitutes an achievement of the precongress programmatic assumptions; their causes lie in deformations going back to 1945-48, deformations mainly concerning the inertia of intraparty democracy, and the activities of censure and control.

The speaker saw the working out of a system of effective guarantees to prevent crises as the most important matter both for the regeneration of the PZPR and for the elimination of deformations in our social and economic life.

Olszowski Speech

LD300030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 29 Jun 81

["Extensive excerpt" from speech by Stefan Olszowski at 29 June Warsaw party and election conference--recorded]

[Text] I should like to say that this is a conference of very great significance and it is certainly not easy for me, as a representative of the Central Committee here, to take the floor after this discussion.

I have been to five conferences and this conference is the fifth voivodship conference of this campaign. Therefore, comrades, I have to my credit over 24 conference hours; I consider that this is a certain achievement. Is it not? But on this basis I can say with absolute certainty that the achievement made by the conference today is a very significant contribution to programmatic thought in the formation of our party's policy. in all of its spheres--that is, both in general policy and social as well as economic policy.

I wish, moreover, to add that I align myself completely with the report of Stanislaw Kociolek, with that very important thinking concerning the multidimensional character of our phenomena and of the need to look at them; and I think that we have tried here to look at them in this way. I should also like to stress the considerable contribution of the Warsaw precongress commission to the preparation of the precongress materials. We have availed ourselves of the elaborations of the Warsaw precongress commission in the work on the programmatic assumptions. The careful reader will find reflection of this, if only in the chapter concerning the party, in the third chapter of the programmatic assumptions. I express my gratitude for this and I should also like to say that we should like to continue to make use of these documents even now, during the next 2 weeks, and to work together with our comrades on the draft precongress documents.

I also share in the assessment of the weak points of the assumptions. I could also enumerate a number of these weak points in the programmatic assumptions. Perhaps as the fundamental point--the weak one, in accordance with what was mentioned at this conference--I would consider as the fundamental weak point the chapter which concerns matters of the young. I must say here, self-critically, as a man who worked in the secretariat of the Congress Commission, but also in the group which was dealing with this matter, that unfortunately we were not able to present [word indistinct] from this document or fragment of a document concerning matters of the young.

And I should like to turn here—because there is still some time left to three delegates to the Warsaw conference in particular, [name indistinct], Comrade Kaczmarek and [name indistinct] simply for them to help, and to help with their pens, because I am of the opinion that they were, more than anyone else, called, so to speak [word indistinct] defined programmatic proposals. The question of the party comes into the foreground at our conference and at other conferences, as well as the question of its leading role and the system of guarantees which ought to protect our party from the crises of the past. These guarantees in the programmatic assumptions and in the draft of the statute are fairly precisely specified. There is no need to recall them here. I am also of the opinion--and I am referring here to the question concerning the nature itself of after all, fundamental questions on which the congress ought to take a definite stand and on which our party will perhaps be working even after the congress--I am of the opinion that the achievement of programmatic assumptions is the thought that points to the structural character of the causes of the crises and particularly the fact that they stem, above all, from the turn made in the policy of the Polish Workers' Party [word indistinct] 1948 and which was made worse in 1949 from deformations which were never completely overcome, in particular by deformations connected with intraparty inertia and by the excess of bureaucratic centralism and also by the lack of party control (?in the area of leadership). [Words indistinct] neither in 1970-71, despite the considerable scale of changes that were made at that time. Consistent guarantees which would not allow for deformations to occur [words indistinct].

[Word indistinct] the situation of the present period consists in the fact that such guarantees both in the form of statute regulations and in the form of a package of civic laws are for our public life [word indistinct].

Of course, if we speak of guarantees, then formulating the political course of renewal is inextricably linked with these guarantees and with the whole of our party's politics.

This political course of renewal was formulated at the sixth and seventh plena and it is variously formulated in the assumptions of [word indistinct]. I shall not repeat it at this moment. We have all read this excerpt from the assumptions [word indistinct]. But in particular I should like to stress the fact that in the formulation concerning the essence of the politics of the (?creators) of socialist renewal our party is described as a Marxist-Leninist party and as a party struggling for a socialist name.

[Words indistinct] I agree with what was said at yesterday's discussion, that the main issue which determines the position of our party is the question of the trust of the working class and the community. Also, an extremely important question is a clear formulation, from the class point of view, of the serving role of our party. I also think it correct that the party should be treated as a vanguard in solving the problems of our social and economic life, and that the party should consistently, in accordance with what we have spoken about many times, lead to the end. As far as Comrade Grabski's commission is concerned, by the end of this month, the process of accounting with all those responsible for the state of the country. [sentence as heard] [There should be] political responsibility or penal responsibility where applicable.

And another essential characteristic of our party must be preparation of programmatic thought [words indistinct] improvement of the information and propaganda systems. I agree with it. However, I would question two other proposals. I think that on the face of it, the fact that the party cannot be directly involved in economic affairs can be accepted as correct. But I think that experience has so far indicated, and I think that it will also indicate in the future, that the party can give up direct interference in management, but the party cannot surrender the precise directives for resolving individual economic problems. This is an attribute of its operation, and if the party surrenders it, then its functions will be limited to the ideological and moral spheres. This will not be enough. Life has presented us, and will do so again, with the need to resolve various economic problems. I am going to use a very positive example; I am sure that comrades who work in the power industry will agree with me.

Not so long ago, a few days ago, a national forum of power workers was held. It was a very important meeting. A meeting concerning problems of economic policy par excellence. And I think that that sort of inspiration is also in the policy of our party, and in practice it is indispensable. And another thing--all those statute regulations, which we wish to introduce into the practice of our party. There must one supreme principle, of which I have spoken. Our party must be the party of struggle, as was said here, without political confrontations [words indistinct] and our party must struggle for its reasons mainly by political means, it is true, but struggle it must.

Now I would like to deal with an issue connected with party policy, which is, the party and mass media. [Words indistinct] in fact the 11th plenum clearly emphasized, and also previous plena stressed the question, which is that the party cannot surrender influence on the operation of information and propaganda media. They should serve the policy of socialist building and the globally understood interest of socialist construction. It is indeed true that today methods of cooperation with the means of information and propaganda must have different [passage indistinct].

And [word indistinct] on this issue, almost everything has been said at the eighth plenum and there is no need to stress here anything that is not new. However because classics were quoted during this discussion, namely Lenin, I should like to say that [words indistinct] the second all-Russian congress of miners said that no one can lead us to destruction, only our [words indistinct] can destroy us. On the other hand, Lenin says in the same speech that we are not giving up dictatorship or the principle of one person leadership. I shall support it [words indistinct]. And later on, in order to govern, it is necessary to have armies of hardened communists-revolutionaries. We have these armies [word indistinct]. All this syndicalist nonsense, those obligatory candidates of producers, all this must be thrown into the bin. What has to be done in due course is to push the party aside in reality.

I am convinced that all conscious workers will accept this platform and the present divergencies in our party, I stress, will remain a sick fever of the leader. [sentence as heard] Whereas workers correct the errors of the leaders [word indistinct] our needs will protect the discipline of the party. Despite everything, with dignified, practical, business-like and prudent work they will raise production and ensure [word indistinct] for us [words indistinct] and it is worthwhile to adopt from one speech all quotations and not only those which are [words indistinct] convenient.

A thought was expressed here which [word indistinct] troubles me, namely [words indistinct] and not describing it in such a way precisely by means of these new democratic statute principles, by means of deepening the intraparty democracy, by making changes in the statute, by means of this practice which [word indistinct] even the present report-back and electoral campaign deeply [word indistinct]. But I am of the opinion that this question [word indistinct] because this is not so empty and cynical [passage indistinct].

Now I move to the (?fourth) issue, namely to the issue of [word indistinct] reformation. I would like to start by saying that there is no doubt whatsoever that there is no return to old [words indistinct] functioning of economic policy of the system of governing on the principles of [words indistinct]. This path is simply (?closed). In connection with this in my view the conclusion emerges that it is necessary to implement the economic reform draft as soon as possible by means of certain generalizations. Because in the final analysis, drafts in addition to the main draft were submitted here. I have in mind the draft of PTE [Polish Association of Economists], the concept of NOT [Supreme Technical Organization], the draft of Professor (?Balzodowicz) [word indistinct] and also some concepts from the Economic Academy in Wroclaw. And such a debate took place, also on the basis of some 2,000 suggestions received by the Reform Commission, should be submitted to the congress already as a draft congress resolution, an amended draft of the economic reform. [as heard]

Work on this is nearing completion. These matters, in fact, have to be submitted today or tomorrow for the use of the voivodship groups of delegates. It is also important that the congress accept the ammended draft reform as a resolution and that the intensive introduction of reform into practice start after the congress.

No doubt there will be many difficult and very controversial problems regarding this question. Such controversial and most difficult problems no doubt include in the first place the problem of wages and prices, the mutual interdependence between them and the settlement of pay and work connected with it. How important this problem is has been proved by [word indistinct]. Therefore, in my opinion we ought to engage in 5 to 6 months' long debate on the interdependence of prices, on the raising of prices and wages, maybe on the preparation of at least several variant solutions for these issues, and in a consistent and in-depth working out of a social minimum, no doubt a correction of the cost-of-living basket. And on this basis we ought to try to bring about a proper regulation of the wages system. The program assumptions suggest definite proportions concerning the minimum, medium and highest pay. It is true that these proportions are being questioned, including at some voivodship conferences which I have attended. I think that in the discussions before the congress and at the congress proper we should finally fix these proportions.

In order to propose them to the government [words indistinct]. In the second place, I think that there are some problems to be discussed concerning some settlements as regards the central administration. For instance, at the same conference the draft for the merger of the ministries of mining and power was discussed and described as mechanical.

I personally support the government project, though this project is being criticized and has been criticized in the Sejm commission and may not go through. This is a matter of a sovereign decision of the Sejm.

But I would also like to say that in the course of the debate on this problem in the Reform Commission a concept has been put forward for a kind of a univerisal ministry of raw materials and power industry--that is, the setting up of a ministry with a wider sphere of action, not just a ministry responsible for mining and power.

So far this concept has not gained full support in the commission. Neither has it gained support in the Council of Ministers. It is presented as a draft for the merger [words indistinct]. This project has its pros, but also its cons. It is, of course, of utmost importance that the miners should, together with the power industry workers, examine this issue once more. In addition, I would like to say that the ideal suggested here concerning the admission of foreign investment capital for the completion of some unfinished projects in our country is also an encouraging idea, and probing talks, mainly with the socialist countries, have been conducted. So far they have yielded no results. I also think that it would not constitute a great deviation if in some cases, with, of course, a guarantee of the complete management by our state as regards the project, we also start talks on these subjects with some capitalist firms. I also think that these talks would, however, be difficult; so far there have been no takers. It is true that a few Polish firms have applied, but this concerns small enterprises, and, in fact, small-scale undertakings in this field are being translated into reality.

Conference Ends

LD300158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 30 Jun 81

[Text] The Warsaw PZPR report-back and election conference has ended. Present was member of the Politburo and Central Committee Secretary Stefan Olszowski. The conference has worked out both a program of action for the near future and a long-term program. It has defined the tasks of the Warsaw delegates for the ninth congress, entrusting them with the important motions and proposals that have emerged during the past few months from rank and file party members, basic party organizations, the working class and from non-party people.

These motions and proposals are also contained in the materials approved at the conference prepared by the voivodship congress commission. The conference has elected the Warsaw committee, the Audit Commission and the Party Control Commission. Ninety delegates for the ninth congress have been elected. Mandates were given, among others, to Stefan Olszowski, Stanislaw Kociolek and Albin Siwak. At the ninth congress the Warsaw party organization will be represented by 120 delegates, including those directly elected by work establishments. More than 70 persons participated in the debate and an equal number submitted their speeches to the resolutions and motions commission.

The problems touched upon in the debate were dealt with by Stefan Olszowski, who also answered numerous questions concerning the present political situation in the country, the state of the party, and the views on diverse manifestations of the social reality presented by him. Before the end of the debate, a speech was made by Stanislaw Kociolek.

PZPR CONGRESS DELEGATE ELECTION RESULTS REPORTED

LD292224 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--An important stage of preparations for the 9th extraordinary party congress is drawing to an end. So far elected were 1,967 delegates who will represent the 2,870,000 members of the PUWP. The course of the PUWP (?report-back) election conference, held under conditions of a socio-political and economic crisis, has shown that the PUWP is gradually emerging from the internal crisis and is offensively resolving the swollen issues. In this the party was aided by the letter from the CPSU CC which was received with full respect and understanding.

The pre-congress campaign, which had been based on "The Programmatic Assumptions for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress," was dominated by the political current, concern for strengthening the principles of intra-party democracy and introduction of such changes in the party statute that would safeguard it from defomations.

The conferences voiced the will to consolidate the party's unity on the ground of Marxism-Leninism, to develop the struggle against the opponents of socialism, and to adopt at the 9th PUWP Congress a definite programme to consolidate and further develop socialism in Poland. The postulates called for fast and consistent implementation of the economic reform.

Much time of the party conferences was devoted to evaluating the responsibility of former members of the party leadership for the nation's crisis.

Elections to voivodship, town and factory party authorities brought major personnel changes, promoting people with higher educational levels, chiefly young, but with considerable political experience.

The voivodship conferences chose the PUWP Congress delegates from among the present party leadership, the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC: PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Tadeusz Grabski, Henryk Jablonski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Mieczyslaw Moczar, Stefan Olszowski and Andrzej Zabinski. Two members of the Political Bureau lost in the elections, namely Gerard Gabrys and Zygmunt Wronski. The following alternate Political Bureau members were elected delegates: Tadeusz Fiszbach, Wladyslaw Kruk and Roman Ney. Jerzy Waszczuk was not elected and Jozef Masny did not forward his candidature; PUWP CC secretaries Kazimierz Cypryniak and Zdzislaw Kurowski as well a member of the CC Secretariat Stanislaw Grabielski were also elected delegates to the congress.

Among the delegates elected so far, workers constitute 19.8 percent, farmers--9.8 percent, white-collar employees--61.1percent (including engineers, technicians, managers). Women make 4.7 percent. Party apparatus workers constitute 26.7 percent of the delegates.

Today, the Warsaw party conference wound up its debates, and by the end of the week the remaining election conferences will be over. The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress is opening in two weeks time, on July 14.

TRYBUNA LUDU SUMMARIZES PRECONGRESS CAMPAIGN

LD291152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] A commentary in TRYBUNA LUDU entitled "Achievements" is devoted to the precongress campaign which is reaching its end.

We read that the conferences proceeded with a self-assessment by voivodship organizations and their leaderships. They assessed bitterly but generally fairly the past few years. They also unequivocally confirmed the determination of the party to achieve socialist renewal and they elected voivodship leaderships and granted the highest mandates to those delegates to the party extraordinary congress.

And yet another idea is included in the commentary: These conferences proved that the party deserves confidence in its ability to recover its health. Hundreds of thousands of party members and non-party people welcome this fact with relief and hope; nobody can say how many react with anger and disappointment--it does not matter how many, but let us remember that there are such people.

DEFENSE MINISTRY CONTINUES ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD281315 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] With the participation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the PZPR election conference of central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense is continuing its session in Warsaw. It was stressed both in the reprot of the outgoing party committee and in the discussion that the Armed Forces of the Polish People's Republic fully support the line of socialist renewal that was confirmed by the 11th Plenum of the Party Central Committee. The fundamental significance of the friendship between the nations of the Soviet Union and of Poland, and of Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms, are emphasized.

Jaruzelski Addresses Session

LD281346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelksi, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee, attended the election conference of the PZPR organization in the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense. Taking the floor, Wojciech Jaruzelski dealt with the most important tasks of the Armed Forces in strengthening the security of the state. He also expressed his conviction that the Polish People's Army will continue actively to support the party's and government's line in the process of socialist renewal. The conference elected delegates to the ninth party congress and members of the party leadership in the central institutions of the Ministry of National Defense.

FRONTIER GUARD HOLDS ELECTION CONFERENCE

LD261728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The party report-back and election conference of the Frontier Guard has begun in Warsaw. It is attended by Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Cypryniak. The conference will elect new party officers for the Frontier Guard and will adopt a program resolution for the next term. Delegates will also be elected.

Further On Conference

LD261628 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] A discussion is being held in Warsaw at the election conference of the Frontier Guard [WOP] under the slogan "the party bears the historic responsibility for the fate of the nation, for the development and defense of socialism and for the consolidating of the guarantee of Poland's independent existence." The activity of WOP party organizations and echelons and the tasks of this branch of the Armed Forces in the defense of our frontiers is being discussed. The delegates are devoting a great deal of attention to the country's socioeconomic situation. They are worried by the attacks on the basic principles of socialism and by those activities which harm the brotherhood-in-arms between the Polish People's Army and the Soviet and other armies of the socialist community.

Issues Discussed

LD271030 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The 14th election conference of the PZPR of the Frontier Guard [WOP] discussed today how military service is to be carried out effectively on the frontier of the Polish People's Republic. Comrade Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, attended the conference.

There was plain and honest speaking about the need to strengthen control over all phenomena of anti-Soviet acts. Contacts of the frontier troops of the Soviet Union are particularly close and cordial with the soldiers serving in WOP on the eastern border. During a break in the deliberations we asked certain delegates about party and duty issues that concern them.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The frontier of the state, in particular the borderland areas, is a spot where the domestic and international situation are reflected in a special way. How so? Above all through increased intensification of frontier crime.

[Second unidentified speaker] At present we can feel fairly strongly the reconnaissance of our coast being carried out by naval units from the capitalist countries, chiefly from the NATO countries, and by airplanes. We can feel pressure on the border in terms of the transfer of literature which does not have the right of circulation in our country. We can also feel, despite the fact that in general there are fewer tourists, an influx of people passing themselves off as tourists from the capitalist countries who now and then represent officers of the armies of the NATO states. They represent journalists of various kinds. They represent people from special services who come to Poland especially to examine these matters in greater detail. [end recording]

The deliberations of the conference are continuing. A few moments ago we received news that Col (Zbigniew Kuzminski) has been elected secretary of the WOP party committee.

Cypryniak Addresses Guards

LD271032 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (PAP)--Speaking at a PUWP conference of the Frontier Guards (WOP), secretary of the PWUP CC Kazimierz Cypryniak said:

"In general, great concern of PUWP members for the full implementation of the line of the socialist renewal, mapped out by the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting, can be observ ed in the PUWP report and election campaign now coming to an end. The main guarantor of implementing this line is the ideologically and morally strong PUWP. Its ideological unity and cohesion is the key to overcoming the deep social crisis that is persisting."

The PUWP CC secretary examined some problems and Poland's economic situation, pointing out that honest and hard work of all working people is one of the ways out. Cypryniak thanked soldiers serving in the Frontier Guards for their party and soldiers' effort and attitude.

GRABSKI CHAIRS INVESTIGATION COMMISSION SESSION

LD292202 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--The commission appointed by the 10th PUWP CC Plenum with member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary Tadeusz Grabski as head held its last meeting today.

Members of the commission heard an account of Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, who also answered questions about the role of the Economic Planning Commission and its head in influencing the economy decisions of party and government leaders.

They heard the final report of the NIK Supreme Chamber of Control, a report of the Central Commission of Party Control and information about the current work of the prosecutor.

The NIK investigated the cases of 9,793 people, of which 4,030 people on managerial posts.

The investigation has been concluded in 7,149 cases, 12.8 percent of those being PUWP members and 2,819 people on managerial posts. The charges were confirmed in 48 percent of the investigated cases, and they were not confirmed for 3,727 people, of which PUWP members are 98 percent. In consequence of the work of the Chamber of Control 427 people were recalled from posts, 531 cases were passed over to the prosecution, and 918 cases were passed over to the Party Control Commission.

The Central Commission of Party Control had received over 1,000 letters and statements with charges, and the commissions of all levels have received the total of some 17,000 of them. The charges were confirmed in the case of 4,990 people. The commission punished 25 people from the central level, 1 of whom were [as received] expelled from the party. All party control commissions expelled the total of over a thousand people from the party, 508 of whom held managerial posts.

Continuing the investigation into cases examined by the commission, the prosecution indicted 59 people. The total of 146 investigation proceedings were opened in which 285 people are involved. Further work is under way. However, due to the requirements of the rule of law and the legal procedure the work of the prosecution must continue and will not be over by 30 June.

The commission held eight meetings in May and June and conducted a number of talks. The commission examined written statements by former party and government officials in the years 1971-1980. The commission turned to a (?team) of experts for legal advice.

The commission also used minutes of Political Bureau meetings in the years 1971-1980, information and analyses of the NIK, the Central Party Control Commission and the prosecution, suggestions of party organizations and authorities and over (?120) letters sent in by private citizens, and information about the content of evaluations and expertise submitted in the years 1977-1980 by the team of scientists advisers of former CC first secretaries.

On the basis of the documents and the talks the commission submitted the conclusive opinion about the character and degree of legal liability of people who will be proved to have trespassed upon their powers or failed to fulfill the duties assigned to them.

The opinion and the suggestions of the commission will be submitted on 30 June, 1980, on the date prescribed by the 10th CC Plenum, to PUWP CC first secretary of presentation at the nearest plenary session of the CC.

MOCZAR VIEWS PARTY TASKS, SOVIET ARMY ASSISTANCE

AU261211 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jun 81 pp 2, 3

[Piotr Rzadcz report on speech by PZPR Politburo member Mieczyslaw Moczar at the 20-21 June accountability-election conference of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Siedlce]

[Text] Speaking of the reasons for the present crisis, M. Moczar said that power had demoralized many people and wrought much damage because it had not been controlled by the people. The ninth congress should put an end once and for all to such practices.

Referring to the 11th plenum resolutions, Comrade Moczar said that it is every party member's duty to support the adopted political line. We can and should engage in discussions and even in disputes, but as soon as we define common aims we must implement them resolutely, in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism. Without party discipline the PZPR will not be able to engage in effective activities and will waste the results of the renewal movement.

Personally I am convinced that the party will overcome the present severe moral and economic crisis.

Speaking of the CPSU letter, M. Moczar said that, despite its stringent form and contents, it is above all an expression of the Soviet comrades' concern and solicitude for the development of the situation in Poland. It is necessary to concede that the situation of our state is deteriorating literally from day to day. That is why it is now imperative to resolutely defend the interests of the PZPR and the constitutional principles of socialism. That is tantamount to defending the state's and people's sovereignty. We have to defend the party in such a way as to satisfy the requirements of the day and the social expectations. It is necessary to resolutely reject all kinds of violent solutions and activities that turn the clock back. That is, M. Moczar said, because confrontation means civil war. I am convinced that a decisive majority of citizens has approved--despite the criticism of the party on account of the crisis--the line of conduct as adopted by the PZPR after last August and wishes the party a successful solution to the present internal crisis.

At almost all the voivodship conferences, M. Moczar continued, comrades continue to ask the government for a report on the situation of the state and for an economic stabilization program. They are absolutely right, but under the present conditions we must not wait in idleness for the results of government work. Each voivodship should draw up detailed balance-sheets of their production potentials. We should bear in mind that the central administration of the economy did not save us in the past period from many unconsidered decisions. I regard the efforts to maximally use our own potentials in the individual regions as the most crucial issue at present.

Recalling the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite onslaught against the USSR, M. Moczar said that, regardless of their political views--all Poles deeply experienced the Soviet Army's initial defeats. However, despite our sorrow, despair and helplessness, we all believed that liberation would come. Let us also recall that many families in Siedlce Voivodship helped the Soviet partisans. Later on, when the giant front got moving, the Polish soldiers together with the Soviet soldiers went through Siedlce territory on their march to Berlin. At that time, too, the Polish families cordially welcomed their liberators. There is an old saying that a friend in need is a friend indeed. Our people have often been given proof of such truly fraternal and cordial assistance from the USSR.

KATOWICE FORUM STATEMENT ON RESOLUTIONS REPORTED

AU261344 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jun 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Katowice Party Forum's Statement"]

[Text] The Program Council of the Katowice Party Forum at the PZPR voivodship committee has recently published a statement in which it declares that, in connection with the criticism leveled at the forum's activities and in the light of the 11th Central Committee Plenum materials, the forum's documents are: the Katowice Party Forum's declaration, the resolution on party affairs, the resolution on obscuring the true nature of counter-revolution, the resolution on mass media and the resolution on the PZPR's internationalist responsibility. Those documents were adopted at the forum's first meeting and were published on 27 May 1981.

The second meeting published an open letter to Albin Siwak, PZPR Central Committee candidate member, and an open letter to the party organization of the Lenin metallurgical plant as well as 10 questions addressed to members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. In addition, the Katowice Party Forum numbers among its documents the materials published by the Program Council under the title "What Renewal We Are For" on 3 June, the communique published by the Program Council on 5 June, the letter addressed by the Program Council members to the PZPR Central Committee Politburo on 5 June and the letter addressed by the Program Council members to the Central Party Control Commission on 8 June 1981.

The Program Council declares in its statement that the media's campaign against the forum has been organized in a purposeful and deliberate manner and has been conducted by unacceptable methods. Because of that campaign, the essential discussion of the points of the evaluations contained in the forum's documents has been prevented, the authors of the statement claim.

Demanding an explanation as to who has organized--as the statement claims--the campaign against the forum and for what purpose, the authors of the statement say that it is the forum's aim to actively join the discussion before the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and to strengthen the unity of the party while preserving its Marxist-Leninist character.

The Program Council states that the course of the 11th plenum demonstrated the correctness of the majority of the evaluations issued by the Katowice Party Forum.

The statement decidedly rejects the accusation of factional activity of attempts to create an opposition against the party line. It also rejects the accusation of dogmatism, extreme leftist views and sectarianism.

In the final part of the statement, its authors insist that it was stated at the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum that the Politburo had not taken a position on the forum's activities, and this is why the authors demand an explanation of the differing press reports on this subject.

WALESA POINTS OUT NEED FOR INTENSIVE WORK, CALM

LD292132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, today met the residents of Walbrzych. The participants in the meeting asked him questions about the present situation in the union and about the most significant problems facing Solidarity. Lech Walesa stressed the need for intensive work since it constitutes the most important factor in extricating the country from its profound crisis. He also pointed out the necessity to preserve calm, prudence and the unity of the workers.

SOLIDARITY ELECTIONS TAKING PLACE IN BIALYSTOK

LD261318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Today is the second day of elections of officials to the regional board of NSZZ Solidarity, Bialystok region. More than 300 delegates put forward by the region's work-places which have mandates are taking part in them. The chairman of the board was elected yesterday: (Stanislaw Marczuk), mechanical engineer from the attachment and fixtures plant in Bialystok. He is cofounder of the union in his factory. The Audit Commission was also formed yesterday.

Today the electors will vote for board members and the list of delegates to the national congress of NSZZ Solidarity. As a result of the vote, the outgoing Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee was given a conditional acceptanct of accounts, with the assurance that the commission set up for the purpose, after analyzing the Presidium's activity to date, would publish its results. Members of the union are therefore demanding inner-union settling of accounts. During the meeting of delegates of the Solidarity in Bialystok region, the union's program of activity was approved. This program is in the nature of theses containing the general directions of union activity in the region. After the national congress of Solidarity, the board will work out a concrete plan of action and will submit it at a general assembly of delegates before the end of October.

REGIONAL SOLIDARITY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES FUTURE

LD291536 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Report by telephone from unidentified reporter in Olsztyn, introducing statement by Miroslaw Krupinski, chairman of the Warmia-Mazury region's Solidarity organization]

[Text] The first plenary meeting of NSZZ Solidarity delegates of the Warmia-Mazury region [roughly coexistence with Olsztyn Voivodship] has ended in Olsztyn. Besides making basic programmatic decisions, the plenary meeting elected a new leadership, including the chairman of the regional organization of Solidarity, Miroslaw Krupinski, with whom I am talking, of course, about the future.

The first very important founding state has ended; now the next stage begins. What will it be like?

[Krupinski] [Words indistinct] that this situation is [word indistinct]. And now the situat'on is perhaps even more difficult than at the very beginning, since then enthusiasm and combativeness [przebojowosc] were sometimes enough whereas now we need prudence and ability to think logically. I am expecting that after a period of 2 years [words indistinct] and from the situation, as it will develop till then, that it will be a period slightly different from the first 9 months; that it will be a period of organized work; that there will be conditions for the union to start working on a basis of partnership with the authorities and organizations, even political organizations, and social organizations. I would like the union to acquire a position of importance not as a result of its hard, uncompromising stance or the fact that it is able to support its action with such a powerful weapon as the strike but rather as a result of its ability to demonstrate cast iron logic and consistency as well as its deep knowledge of regional problems.

At present we must show a really sterling attitude to the duties we have assumed and we must have a full and detailed knowledge of each issue we embark upon.

SOLIDARITY SPOKESMAN RECOUNTS TALKS WITH RAKOWSKI

LD261956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1510 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Yesterday evening in Warsaw a further press conference was held by Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, during which journalists were informed about the meeting between the NSZZ Solidarity National Consultative Commission and Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski:

[Begin Onyszkiewicz recording] During our meeting we touched upon several matters. The first was concerned with various legal enactments, namely the bill on censorship, the bill on trade unions, the bill on self-government and the bill on enterprises. What concerned us was the fact that in their present form all these bills are bills on which there was either no consultation with the union due to lack of time, such as the last two bills--those on self-government and enterprises--or which in their present form diverge from what the union simply considers to be an acceptable position, such as the bills on censorship and trade unions. The situation is perhaps most drastic with regard to the bill on censorship, which is at a most advanced stage and which contains a certain point which makes it possible--albeit temporarily, but already recently at selected points--to censor our internal union bulletins. As far as the bill on trade unions is concerned, that bill was worked out over a very long period. The working commission appointed by the Council of State already accepted it in a certain final form, and then further changes were carried out, so that in its present form that bill too arouses very serious reservations. How did this matter come about overall?

Our union simply began to fear that the legislative process may be just very rapid.

In connection with this these bills might be simply discussed in the Sejm and thereafter, and perhaps even adopted without [words indistinct]. Let us recall what kind of time this is at the moment: It is an extremely difficult period, as well as a very delicate one. It is the period just before the party congress. It is also a period of elections in our union. With this in mind, no one should really set his heart on such controversial laws--controversial with regard to the distinct difference in positions--being discussed at this particular moment. The government has clearly stated that the matter lies [words indistinct] the Sejm, and that the further course of legislative work depends on the Sejm. But it gave an assurance that the government will not artificially speed up these matters. In connection with this, all these bills, perhaps with the exception of the bill on censorship, will merely be discussed over a longer period of time.

As far as the bill on censorship is concerned, it was to have come before a session of the Sejm very shortly, but perhaps the discussion will succeed in postponing it somehow.

But other matters were touched upon too. In particular, the matter of sanatoria has assumed very large proportions. I do not want to remind you gentlemen that a certain number of the sanatoria were the property of the old trade unions, and at the moment these are being run by the so-called Industrial Branch Trade Unions. The effect of this situation is that many of the places in these sanatoria are not being taken up, although (?I consider) that the Industrial Branch Trade Unions have a very small number of members, while our members are unable to get these places. And if they do actually get them, it is for a very high sum. Our former demand was that the question of who the individual sanatoria belong to should be decided, that it should be admitted that the places in the sanatoria come under the Ministry of Health, and that that ministry should be the distributor of all these places in sanatoria, at the same time not discriminating for or against the members of any union. The Ministry of Health has agreed in this matter. Relations have automatically once more been resolved amicably, but everything breaks down in the face of the resistance of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and this resistance can only be broken by an appropriate decision by the government. The government promised to see to this matter.

The next matters touched on in these talks were matters concerning our union organizations in enterprises which work outside Poland. The debate (?touched on) the paradox that at some work sites members of our union have payments (?deducted from them) to the Industrial Branch Trade Unions. In truth, this matter calls for a ruling, considering the matter in general. It is a difficult question because at times the functioning of the trade union in our workforces in a given country contravenes the union law of that country. We also raised this matter with regard to the urgent need for it to be dealt with.

Apart from this we also drew the government's attention to the necessity of benefits being introduced: We are concerned in particular about benefits for women who are not working, who will be raising children. Here a divergence opened up in the negotiations with the government. Here, too, there is a fear that this issue may be prejudged, [word indistinct] the trade union. We presented this matter to Deputy Premier Rakowski.

And finally--let us finally come to an end--the question of various wage (?rises) was deadlocked. Let me recall that our union, recognizing the very difficult economic situation in Poland, decided to suspend negotiations in wage matters, and in particular the question of new collective agreements, until a general ruling of some sort is reached [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, not so long ago the government broke this principle by signing a kind of separatist contract with the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, and with the metal workers union, and that opened a (?large) gate to various new wage rises. That contract was signed on the basis of agreements arrived at earlier with Solidairty, except that these agreements were not implemented, admittedly because of the general situation. Here a plan was mentioned to form a sort of council in the not too distant future, exclusively between Solidarity and the government, and the proposal was actually that it be a (?two-member) or four-member council, that is between the government and the three fundamental groups of trade unions, on regulating wage issues, and so that it would be possible to see who if anyone ought to be granted a rise first of all, who after that, and so on. [words indistinct] [end recording]

MINISTRIES, MARITIME UNION END SECOND ROUND OF TALKS

LD280355 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The second round of discussion on the draft bill concerning work on ships has come to an end. The union side was represented by representatives of shipowners' enterprises belonging to the national shipping and maritime economy section of NSZZ Solidarity. The government side was represented by representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs. The text of a majority of the paragraphs in the bill was determined in accordance with the proposals voiced by the teams.

No agreement was reached on the section of the draft relating to worktime and compensatory holidays. The government side starts from the assumption that the precondition for obtaining compensatory holidays is that work should be carried out for more than 56 hours a week. The union will not budge from the position that any worktime over the 40 hour norm ought to bring with it the right to compensatory holiday time. Because of the divergence in positions, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Maritime Economy committee said that the union's proposals would be referred to the ministries in question.

POZNAN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF JUNE 1956 EVENTS

Poznan Program Censored

WA301110 [Editorial report] Poznan Domestic Service in Polish at 0445 GMT on 27 June broadcasts a poorly-received 1 hour and 15 minute-program previewing the events planned for 27 and 28 June in Poznan to commemorate the anniversary of the Poznan riots of June 1956, including the unveiling of various memorial plaques throughout the town on Saturday, 27 June. On Sunday the 28th, the announcer states, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa will speak at Mickiewicza Square, where the June 1956 monument will be unveiled. According to the announcer Poznan radio will broadcast live the ceremonies at Mickiewicza Square, beginning at 0945 GMT.

Following this announcement, the radio broadcasts a talk emphasizing the link between the events of June 1956 and those of August 1980. It then carries interviews with various people, including Stanislaw Matyja, one of the participants in "Witnesses," a television program on the Poznan riots. Matyja describes various difficulties encountered in having the 20-minute program broadcast by Warsaw television. "Three or four times," he says, "if I am not mistaken, Mr. Olszowski, an hour before the program was due to be broadcast at 1715, categorically banned it and ordered that it be struck from the air. So it could be shown [only] recently. Why these difficulties? It was the barest possible minimum of what could be said on the air, after all. Many more matters had to be passed over in silence."

The program concludes with a description of various local programs put out by Poznan radio to commemorate Poznan 1956.

Resolution Adopted

LD271952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the events of June 1956 began today in Poznan. Memorial plaques have been unveiled at the gates of Cegielski factory, where on 24 June, 1956, the workers' march started. Memorial plaques were also unveiled at the railway stock repair yard, and in the Wielkopolska transportation enterprise.

Also today, an extraordinary session of the municipal People's Council devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Poznan events was held. The session was attended by Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski. The councillors adopted a resolution in which they pay homage to those who fell in June 1956.

At the same time we express the opinion, the resolution says, that the municipal People's Council in Poznan considers it necessary to make the following clear and explicit qualification: The June events in Poznan were the result of not taking into consideration the voice of the working class, and its well founded demands for improved living and working conditions. It is particularly important for the true historical record that the drama of those memorable events should constitute a warning for the representatives of authority against ignoring the principle that justified demands made by the community, and existing conflicts, should be resolved by way of negotiations and social consultations.

The councillors appealed to the inhabitants of Poznan to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the June events in an atmosphere of dignity, calm and national unity proper to the ceremony.

Cardinal Macharski Address

LD280200 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Sermon by Cardinal Macharski at mass commemorating events of June 1956 in Poznan, held in conjunction with memorial plaque unveiling ceremony at Cegielski plant, Poznan--live]

[Text] We stand here in the June sun on Poznan soil just as we stood, brothers and sisters, on the frosty evenings last December in the north--by the Baltic, in Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin and Elblag--with the same thought, with the same will which fills Polish hearts, awakened hearts. Can history flow against the current of conscience? [passage indistinct] twenty-five years of awakening of human conscience, because what can block the way of false currents more successfully than man's awareness of the soil on which he grew and the soil on which he lives; man whose conscience, if he believes, leads him simultaneously to God and to his brothers. There is no greater power than human conscience. Twenty-five years have passed since that June. After that June there were October, March, and December. These are dates and places where the conscience of all Poles awoke and wanted to map out for itself the current of our fatherland's history, and not against the current of conscience. [applause]

It is difficult to say. A man, a Pole, a worker tried to block the false channel of history. We are here because it happened; and we are here so that it will never happen again. [applause] We know what it means to try to stop that channel; we know what it means, and that is why we are here. We wish to pay homage to the great power of the Polish people who did not give in to its defeats, because people who give in to defeat are weak. [applause]

Walesa Speaks in Poznan

LD280937 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 0810 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Speech delivered by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity, at ceremony in Poznan unveiling monument to those killed during 1956 disturbances--live]

[Text] Like the speaker before me, I was 13 years old then [at the time of 1956 Poznan disturbances]. At the same time I went through the period when we were called cads, when we were called vandals and when names were used against us which were an affront to our good name. We went through all these periods seeking the mistakes and distortions while at the same time taking a good look to see where our mistakes were. Today we know that it was precisely here that we have the first lesson about our mistakes. We brought about [the events of] 1980 and we know that our reply and safe way out lie in solidarity, in the solidarity of the world of labor, in the solidarity of honest people against dishonest people, against falseness and against people trying to keep our mouths shut. [applause]

This is why if we do not wish to have any more monuments like this, then we have the basic key: We must not allow ourselves to be divided, we must not allow ourselves to be set against one another, and we must not allow antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces to be sought because this is the next type of caddishness [warcholstwo] and hooliganism. This is why in such a society there will be and are differences of opinion. But the world of labor is not counterrevolution, is not anti-, anti- but is honesty and truth. [applause] This is why you should finally stop insulting us, stop dividing us, because we shall not allow ourselves to be insulted and divided any more. [prolonged applause] Whoever wants to look for antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces, let him look for a name for these who called us precisely that at the time. [applause] We will consider whoever uses these phrases to be the one who wants to divide us and set us off against one another. [applause]

At the same time, let us finally remember that victory is already in our grasp if we do not allow ourselves to be divided and set against one another and if, when the need arises, we march together remembering the solidarity of the world of labor, the solidarity of honest people against dishonest people and dictators. Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

Poznan Relays Events

LD281152 [Editorial Report] Poznan Domestic Service in Polish at 0805 GMT on 28 June begins carrying a live relay of events taking place in Poznan.

The events begin with short speeches by NZSS Solidarity Chairman Lech Walesa and Rozwalak, chairman of the organizing committee. Then a monument is unveiled. At 0845 GMT Archbishop Macharski, assisted by Strzalkowska, Macieja, Rozwalak, Walesa, Baumarten, and local authorities consecrates, the monument.

At 0845 GMT Archbishop Stroba begins holy mass. Religious and other songs from 25 years ago are sung by the assembled crowd.

Archibishop Stroba reads out greetings from his holiness the pope, who paid tribute to the casualties of Poznan in June 1956 and appealed for unity for the good of man, nation, the fatherland, and its present and future fate. The greetings from his holiness the pope lasted three minutes.

At 0910 GMT Archbishop Stroba speaks about the monument, paying tribute to fallen workers, and above all the significance of the anniversary. The Polish working class is engaged in a struggle for basic human rights. If they were respected, Poznan in June would never have happened, he said. Archbishop Stroba appealed for normal fruitful work to get out of the present crisis in the country. His homily ended at 0923.

Prayers and mass followed. Prayers were said for the pope's health, for the church, the fatherland and the priests; prayers for national unity, tolerance, so that the fatherland can be saved; prayers for real renewal, for the victims of previous workers' protests, for the dead, for Cardinal Primate Wyszynski, for the final victory of the truth and good and for love and peace.

At 0932 the announcer reads what is on the wreaths. An announcement is made that some 50 priests including the bishops present are about to begin dispensing the holy communion among the assembled crowds. This was followed by singing. At 1003 GMT there is a tribute to Cardinal Wyszynski.

At 1005 GMT the mass ends and after a wreath-laying ceremony the events are concluded at 1015 GMT.

Monument Unveiled

LD281142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1142 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Here is a report from Marek Kirschke on the ceremonies held in Poznan.

Crowds of people have gathered since early morning at Mickiewicz Square and in adjacent streets to take part in the ceremony to unveil the monument to the Poznan June of 1956 commemorating the events 25 years ago when workers from the Cegielski works and many other enterprises rose in protest against distortions of socialism, against undermining the dignity of man and against breaking the morale of individuals.

At 1000 sirens announced the beginning of the ceremonies. The following representatives of the authorities arrived to attend: Prof Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; deputy premier, Prof Jerzy Ozdowski; Edward Skrzypczak, of the Poznan Voivodship party committee; and Poznan town mayor Stanislaw Piotrowicz. Also present are: Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish Episcopate; and Poznan Metropolitan Archbishop Jerzy Stroba; as well as representatives from the Solidarity unions, Lech Walesa, and Stanislaw Baumarten, who represents the Solidarity of Private Farmers.

A solemn atmosphere reigns in the square. The many thousand-strong crowd applaudes the speeches made by Zdzislaw Rozwalak, chairman of the Interfactory Founding Committee of Solidarity of the Wielkopolska region, the town mayor and Lech Walesa who said, among other things, the solidarity of working people is our strength, the solidarity of honest poeple.

The main theme of all speeches was that nobody should try to incite the nation to quarrel or to divide it.

The act of unveiling is performed by Stanislaw Macieja, one of the leaders of the protest staged 25 years ago. He says: We have erected a monument but we shall not revive those who fell. The solemn act of unveiling merits description. The monument is covered with a gigantic white and red flag hanging from the same crane which was used to assemble the monument. The flag slowly rises and eventually makes a huge canopy in national colours over the monument and the altar. Anna Strzalkowska, mother of the youngest victim of the events, Bronek, and Stanislaw Macieja light the flame. The holy mass, celebrated by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate, is begun. A message from Pope John Paul II is read. The banners are dipped and dozens of delegations from various enterprises and social organizations from all over the country lay wreaths at the monument. Among them are representatives of the eight mines comprising the interworks workers' committee Jastrzebie, steel workers from the Warszawa steel works and shipyard workers from Gdansk and Szczecin.

The ceremonies at Mickiewicz Square continue.

RAKOWSKI ATTENDS MANAGERIAL CADRES' UNION CONGRESS

LD270858 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski attended the debates of the national congress of the Union of Managerial Cadres of the socialized economy units which opened in Warsaw today.

One of the union's principal immediate tasks will be to upgrade the rank and role of the managerial cadres. It is important for the cadres to enjoy the same rights as the rank-and-file workers, stressed speakers at the congress.

Taking the floor, Mieczyslaw Rakowski referred to the situation in the trade union movement. He said that a serious discussion with Solidarity on the system's character is to be expected shortly. The thesis now current in Solidarity advocates separation of the state from economic matters. The postulate to hold up the legislative procedure connected with the bills on self-government of the enterprise's crew, on state enterprises, and on trade unions is one manifestation of that policy. The vice premier recalled that Solidarity experts took part in the drafting of the bills.

Rakowski came out decisively for the continuation of the legislative procedure. The enactment of the trade unions bill will curb the anarchy of many occupational organisations and will prohibit wild-cat strikes. At a time when powerful trade union groups tend to interpret freely the law or overstep its principles, the normal functioning of the state is impossible. Those who want to postpone the passage of the trade union law seem to be interested in maintaining a fluid situation which is not regulated by the law. It is in this context that the role and position of the managerial cadres comes to the fore.

Turning to the country's economic situation, Rakowski said that it was deteriorating week by week and the possibilities to counteract it were negligible.

"We are faced with a very difficult period," said Rakowski. "But the fact that the managerial cadres do fairly well, given the present circumstances, inspires some hope," said Rakowski.

PAP Reports Congress

LD272228 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (PAP)--The national congress of the Union of Managerial Cadres of the socialized economy units came to an end here today.

The leading theme in nearly all the congress statements was the union's role in the process of implementation of the economic reform and the restoration of a normal rhythm of economic life. Participants in the congress submitted a proposal for the economic reform which would be a chance for overcoming the crisis.

The delegates obliged the union authorities to appoint a permanent commission for national economy, which would analyze in detail all the suggestions and ideas submitted during the congress. New authorities of the union are also obliged to organize an early meeting on the economic reform between the prime minister and managers of socialized enterprises.

The main board was obliged to bring about an early reinstation [as received] of the centre for managerial development. A programme for the development of managerial personnel will also be elaborated, which will use the experiences of socialist states.

Central Board Chairman Elected

LD272234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The congress of the Union of Managerial Cadres of the socialized economy units ended in Warsaw today. The congress adopted a program resolution and amended its statute. Jerzy Nowak was entrusted with the function of chairman of the Central Board.

ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP WITH USSR BECOMING UNILATERAL

LD262040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Poland's economic relations with the socialist countries, in particular with the Soviet Union, have for years been surrounded by a myth of secrecy. One really does not know why. But we do know what the results of vague statements have been. Who among us has not heard, at a birthday party at our aunt's, for instance, about the exploitation of our country by our socialist partners? Who among us does not believe in the superiority of the political factor over cold economic equations? For some time now the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPPR] has been organizing meetings for representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, chairmen of export clubs, TPPR activists and journalists. The subject of these meetings is honest information about current trends in economic cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union.

How is this cooperation shaping up? This year it is rather unilateral, not on a parthership basis. The country's difficult economic situation has forced our side to withdraw from a number of agreements relating to market supplies, from agreements relating to coproduction cooperation. We can imagine what this means to our Soviet partner. Unreliability in cooperation also causes certain problems in Poland. The value this year of the Polish-Soviet trade will amount to R8.5 billion. So far our partner has been delivering everything on time, and in some areas, petrol supplies, for instance, is ahead of plan. But what about us?

To date we are behind in fulfilling contracts--the terms of which have been reduced, in any case--for various goods to the tune of R120 million. The Soviet Union has for years been our main supplier of raw materials. It satisfies 79 percent of our needs for crude oil, 77 percent of our needs for iron ore and 78 percent of our cotton needs. Overall we receive four times more raw materials from the land of the soviets than we export. Our main export in this group of commodities is sulphur, and was coal. "Was" because this year we shall be sending half the amount of black gold to our Eastern neighbor than we did in previous years. This means 5.5 million tons. To date we have carried out barely 30 percent of the deliveries.

The Polish electric machinery industry occupied a traditionally strong position in the very absorbent Soviet market. However, because of the hard currency shortages needed in the so-called foreign currency balances, we have considerably cut supplies here as well. For instance, our motor vehicle industry has been cooperating for years with the Kamaz motor vehicle enterprise. We receive Soviet trucks for the brake systems we deliver. We have not exported a single brake system this year.

Trade and coproduction cooperation with the land of the soviets is profitable for both sides, but this must take place on the principle of partnership. And we are slowly losing this position.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP WITH USSR

LD261638 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--What we usually have in mind while speaking about Poland's debts is the unpleasant duty of repaying credits once drawn in the West. Meanwhile, it would be worth remembering that our indebtedness to socialist countries has become heavy as well, TRYBUNA LUDU pointed out.

This concerns in the first place the Soviet Union which since last August has lent us assistance exceeding the value of [figure indistinct] billion dollars. This covered not only credits and deferment of repayments but also additional supplies of raw materials, semi-finished products and consumer goods. Of particular importance were financial credits in hard currency, worth about one billion dollars, which enabled Poland to buy some indispensable goods in the West.

Recently, Poland has not been fulfilling her export obligations vis-a-vis the Soviet Union punctually. The Soviet partner could, therefore, reduce its deliveries to Poland the way other partners do. The fact that the [word indistinct] done so and agreed instead to cutting down the deliveries of those Polish goods whose production has decreased is of great importance for Poland's economy.

However, the deepening of trade deficit on the Polish side, the lowered exports of such commodities as coal, machinery and components is a very unfavourable phenomenon to our Soviet partner, demanding an increased economic effort on its party. Therefore, it is important that while speaking of mutually advantageous cooperation with our biggest economic partner we remember true partnership and do our best to make this notion credible, TRYBUNA LUDU remarked.

ALLIANCE WITH SOVIET UNION MUST BE JUDGED ON MERITS

PM261430 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNY in Polish 17-18 Jun 81 p 3

[Janusz Stefanowicz article: "Alliance With Soviet Union and Socialist Renewal"]

[Text] The reflections on the content of the Polish-Soviet alliance which have begun to appear in our press are a very positive phenomenon. If they simulate more general thoughts they may be able to check a phenomenon dangerous to the Polish raison d'etat which, even though it has existed with varying degrees of intensity throughout the history of People's Poland, has become stronger--or has been emphasized--especially noticeably in the course of the renewal process.

And I am not referring here in any way to any anti-Soviet antics. They should be condemned in the name of national dignity if for no other reason, but without indulging in any hysterics. Maybe it is even more difficult to cultivate friendship among nations than among people, especially when you have to deal with a neighbor who could not arouse any feelings of friendship among us in the past and is now overwhelming us with his might. In any case, to tell the truth, no one has taught the Polish community this art and official propaganda has made it even more reluctant to learn it. In fact, we are still at a stage where the alliance between the two countries is a fait accompli and has been accepted by the nation as such whereas friendship is still needed to add color to it. Objectively, anti-Soviet incidents strike at the alliance but, subjectively, they mirror the friendship's inadequacies.

However, what worries me from a political viewpoint is the general belief that a Polish-Soviet alliance is merely a necessary state of affairs, that, irrespective of whether it is a good or bad thing, it simply is unavoidable and that, therefore, any opposition to it would be tantamount to madness or to tilting at windmills. What is even worse is that this view is literally correct and, consequently, carries conviction with many people. Nonetheless such a narrow view of the alliance, even though seemingly realistic and rational, is bound to lead to a denial of the raison d'etat or even of Polish sovereignty.

Any genuine alliance must stem from a belief shared by all its members that their security and development require cooperation through which they will be able to either gain new opportunities or consolidate favorable international circumstances. Whenever this belief is replaced with a feeling of necessity in the case of one partner, the other and major partner may react to the situation by reaching the conclusion that he may act as he pleases, that is, be tempted to pursue an international policy without paying any attention to his partner's vital interests. As a result, an alliance of this kind would become of a satellite nature and the weaker partner would be relegated to a "sphere of influence" or become a "buffer state" and, obviously, cease to be a partner.

Partnership is the essence of any sound alliance and the Polish-Soviet alliance is no exception to the rule. It must be based on a realization that the interests and objectives of the countries concerned are interdependent and on loyal cooperation.

Such interdependence need not necessarily be based on either any identity of motives or equivalence of contributions. However, what is indispensable is a belief shared by the participants that a conjunction of their forces will benefit both sides and that the protection of the national interests of one of the allies will increase the security of the other ally's interests. And since these interests, which are also called raison d'etat, very much depend on the awareness of both leaders and communities, any genuine alliance above all requires a realization of a need for it, as opposed to the status of a satellite which requires merely acceptance of the need for an existing state of affairs.

Now the main Polish national need, which warrants an alliance with the Soviet Union, is the ability to ensure that relations in Europe are influenced and the balance of forces on the continent is established in such a way that Poland's sovereignty and territorial integrity are permanently safeguarded. This means that it is mainly a question of preserving what is, from the viewpoint of our politico-territorial interests, an optimum status quo--that is, two German states within their present borders--and of Poland's subjective participation in the process of detente.

It is no accident that, just like our present crisis, all our domestic crises have in fact been exploited by West German revisionists who have been eager to suggest to the people concerned that Poland does not deserve to be called a loyal ally. And it must also be said that it did happen that such suggestions were taken at their face value. Khrushchev's and his son-in-law Adzhubey's wooing of the FRG, which was ruled at that time by the Christian Democratic union, after the October events is a blatant but not exclusive example of this.

Participation as a partner in the alliance--and only this kind of participation--has enabled us to enjoy that most modern and positive form of sovereignty, namely participation in the organization of international coexistence. This participation was indeed outstanding at the time of the Helsinki conference, that is, when the Polish-Soviet partnership worked quite adequately. Since participation in all-European politics is now much more difficult, the way in which this alliance operates is especially important. And--let me repeat this--this alliance depends not on incantations about "higher necessity" but on introducing it into the common framework of vital national interests of which the community is aware. There is yet another reason why this premise of our sovereignty is of paramount importance--it is only by judging the alliance on its merits instead of approaching it in a fatalistic spirit that we will be able to convince the Soviet Union that the Polish renewal has in no way imperiled the alliance.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI VIEWS U.S. CONCERN OVER FRANCE

LD291018 Warsaw PAP in English 0822 GMT 29 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Jun (PAP)--"The participation of communists in the French Government has caused apprehension in Washington, which is not hiding complete disapproval of the socialist government and personally, of President Francois Mitterrand", Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote in a commentary.

"It is astonishing to see that official representatives of Washington administration who nearly every day address warnings to our neighbours not to interfere in Polish affairs have suddenly started to act contrary to those declarations. It is not only that they are not hiding their discontent over the participation of communists in the French Government, they are actually taking steps which have all the features of direct interference in France's internal affairs. One example of this is the communique of the Department of State which says that the relations between France and the United States, allied countries, will not look the way they looked before as long as there are communists in the French Government," said the daily.

"Washington's stance on France's new Government with the participation of communists is very instructive. It is also instructive to some of our domestic politicians, who preach their boundless admiration for alleged objectivity, political impartiality of the United States and its reported non-interference in their internal affairs of other states", the paper concluded.

SWEDEN GRANTS EMERGENCY FUNDS TO RED CROSS

LD262104 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Stockholm, 26 Jun (PAP)--The Swedish Government granted 1 million kronor (200,000 dollars) to the Swedish Red Cross for emergency humanitarian aid for Poland. The subsidy is assigned to partly finance the campaign already commenced by the Swedish Red Cross and covering dispatch of medicines, dressing materials, and baby food for the Polish Red Cross, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said.

FOREIGN MINISTER CZYREK TO VISIT SFRY 29-30 JUNE

LD261006 Warsaw PAP in English 0824 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--Poland's foreign minister Jozef Czrek will pay an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia on June 29-30 at the invitation of Yugoslavian Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec.

OFFICIALS CONGRATULATE GDR LEADERS ON ELECTION

LD271046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the GDR Council of State.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent Willi Stoph a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his reappointment to the position of chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV

AU221934 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jun (BTA)--State Council President Todor Zhivkov has received from Mr Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic a congratulatory telegram on his election to the post.

We highly appreciate your contribution to the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria, in the interests of our two peoples, to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the community of the socialist states, and to the struggle for peace and socialism, reads the telegram.

Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council, has received from Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, a telegram containing most cordial wishes and greetings on his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Conviction is expressed that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria will continue to fruitfully strengthen, asserting the solidarity and the unity of the socialist community states in the interests of peace, international security and socialism.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS PEN SOVAN ON ELECTION

BK261005 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1437 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Jun (SPK)--The Polish United Workers Party (PZPR) Central Committee recently sent its congratulations to Pen Sovan on the occasion of the latter's election to the post of General Secretary of the KPRP Central Committee.

The PZPR Central Committee wished Pen Sovan good success in his work for the welfare of the party and Kampuchean people and for the cause of socialism.

We express our firm conviction that the relations of friendship between our two parties based on socialist internationalism will further develop in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism, the message concluded.

KESHTMAND RECEIVES TELEGRAM FROM JARUZELSKI

LD251324 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Text] On the occasion of the appointment of Soltan 'Ali Keshtman as the president of the Council of Ministers of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, a congratulatory telegram addressed to him has been dispatched to Kabul on behalf of General Jaruzelski, the President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland. In the telegram on behalf of the government (and) General Jaruzelski, best wishes have been expressed for the appointment of Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand as the president of the Council of Ministers. The telegram has added that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, in the interests of socialism and peace in the world, and will be further strengthened and consolidated. Similarly in the telegram further victories have been hoped for the (?continuation) of the struggle in safeguarding the gains of the SAWR revolution and the well-being of the people of Afghanistan.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION

LD290530 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Council of Ministers met today to discuss the government's program for overcoming the crisis and stabilizing the economy. This program will be submitted at the next Sejm session. The program, which contains the government's plans for solving the present crisis, covers the following main tasks: halting production decline and launching its increase; recovering the market balance and protecting the standard of living; putting investments in order; redistributing employment; and recovering the balance of payments and launching preliminary alterations in the structure of exports, both organizational and economic. The implementation of these tasks will depend to a great extent on the initiative of enterprises, the behavior of the population and the efficiency of action of the economic administration system.

SEJM OFFICIAL PROPOSES CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD281540 Warsaw PAP in English 1402 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 28 June (PAP)--Chairman of the Sejm Democratic Party Club Jan Fajecki sent a letter to the Sejm clubs of the Polish United Workers' Party and of the United Peasant Party, to the clubs affiliating deputies with no party affiliation and to the Sejm deputies not belonging to any clubs calling on them to jointly start a legislative initiative to set up:

1. A tribunal of the state, an independent body, before which persons appointed to the highest posts in the state administration would be responsible for taking or abandoning actions going beyond the legally defined powers (constitutional responsibility).

2. A constitutional tribunal which would examine the conformity of all laws with the Constitution. It would be set up by the Sejm and be composed of lawyers, legal experts who are not the Sejm deputies, and of the Sejm deputies proportionately representing all the most important political and social forces acting in Poland.

3. An institution of the state's president, as president of the Council of State, politically and constitutionally responsible before the Sejm. The president would represent Poland abroad and perform functions connected with maintaining diplomatic and consular relations.

TWO-CHAMBER PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM ADVOCATED

PM261520 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 19-21 Jun 81 p 2

[Tadeusz Stanislaw Piotrowski article printed in "Self-Government" (samorzadnosc) column: "In Search of New Solutions"]

[Excerpt] The problem of creating a new model for exercising power is undoubtedly the most important and most difficult of the problems now facing our country. A well-known columnist has likened attempts to resolve this problem to "reconciling water with fire." For the power-monopolizing party it is a question of seeking a formula for wielding dictatorial powers, that is, playing a leading and vanguard role in a situation where democratic pluralism is emerging, where the community lacks confidence--to put it mildly--in the party and where coercion has openly been ruled out. As for the Solidarity trade union, which has monopolized the community's confidence, it is a question of seeking a solution which would enable it to play the role of both a trade union and a levy en masse of the Polish people in the country's defense, from which its duties as guarantor of and the leading force in the so-called post-August renewal would stem.

As we have realized since August, compromise is the only possible solution to Poland's most important problem. More specifically, a compromise which would lead to the adoption of a model for exercising power which would make it possible to work out permanent compromise solutions. A two-chamber parliamentary system would help us to achieve this objective. This is how I imagine such a two-chamber Sejm: There would be two chambers with strictly distinct prerogatives--a political chamber (or party chamber or senate) and a social chamber (or trade union chamber or chamber of deputies). Their prerogatives would broadly be delimitated as follows: The political chamber would decide on questions relating to foreign affairs, defense and security. It would prepare plans for the country's development and for the implementation of such concepts as socialism. The social chamber would decide about the way in which the political chamber's plans relating to domestic and, to a limited extent, foreign matters (some aspects of international economic cooperation) would be implemented.

The political chamber would be entrusted with the task of dealing with problems involving matters of state and long-term questions, whereas the social chamber would represent the community and voice its needs and desires. Decisions concerning matters falling within the province of both chambers would be adopted on the basis of "general agreement" (like in the Sejms of the First Republic [that is, prior to Poland's partitions in the 18th century], or assent by the two chambers as a result of a compromise worked out during some kind of negotiations (by mixed commissions). The form of these negotiations, which would be conducted in a way reminiscent of the negotiations conducted between representatives of the community and the authorities since August, would thus be institutionalized.

Deputies to both chambers would be elected in democratic elections by all adult citizens.

Prospective members of the political chamber would be nominated by legal political parties from among their members, and prospective members of the social chamber would be nominated by professional and social organizations or other groups of citizens.

The main argument in favor of this model for exercising power is the fact that there is no other sensible solution in sight. It would be beneficial to all concerned--as far as the party is concerned, instead of losing any democratic elections (in view of the results of recent elections to workers' self-governing organizations and to the governing bodies of higher schools, there can be little doubt that it would lose such elections and, after all, all concerned including the party have been demanding that the electoral law be democratized) it could voluntarily cede some of its seats (or even all its seats) in the social chamber while legally (a very important point) keeping a decisive share of power through the intermediary of the party chamber. And, as far as Solidarity is concerned, the emergence of an independent body representing the community would simply mean that Solidarity would no longer have to deal with nonunion matters without fearing that matters concerning the community might suffer as a result of such abstention (that is, that the renewal process might break down because no pressure would be exerted on the authorities). However, what would be the most important and decisive benefit would be the creation of permanent structural bases sanctioning the present system of negotiations between the community and the authorities. This is certainly the most important point. Not only to the community but also to the authorities. The community would be legally and genuinely represented and the authorities would have a competent, (this also is of fundamental importance) single partner at negotiations.

Why, therefore, in view of so many (I have mentioned only some of them) positive aspects of a two-chamber Sejm system has this matter so far not been mentioned apart from a few articles in the press which, in any case, met with no response? I do not know. In particular, I cannot understand why it has not been included among the community's demands. I can much more easily understand the attitude of the authorities, since such a solution would lead to a formal curtailment of their power and since they undoubtedly reckon that the renewal process will end sooner or later and since they certainly take the view that it would be better if it were not to leave behind any permanent structures--it would certainly be easier to abandon provisional solutions. However, this is tantamount to burying one's head in the sand. And I believe that precongress commissions especailly should take interest in the proposed solution to a problem which, after all, is of great interest to them.

Nonetheless the community itself should take the initiative in this sphere through its professional and social organizations, especially Solidarity. Furthermore, I believe that it would be possible to have a social chamber appointed simply by the rank and file!

This is how I imagine such a process:

It is necessary to "simply" create a national organization which will become a joint representative of the members of--if possible--all social and professional organizations. Such an organization should have a structure similar to that of parliamentary chambers and could immediately be called a social chamber. Obviously, however, it would have no prerogatives; but these should nonetheless be eventually granted to it on the basis of powers stemming from the people's will. We have repeatedly been able to observe a similar phenomenon since August.

At the second stage, efforts would be made to have the situation legalized through a change in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. It would be necessary to convince the authorities (especially, the party leadership) on the one hand, that certain concessions to the community are unavoidable and, on the other, that the proposed solutions would be advantageous to it. However, the logic of faits accomplis should play a decisive role.

Obviously, I am fully aware of the difficulties facing this venture. I can already perceive the obstacles which the authorities could put in its way. I believe, however, that this proposal makes sense and that it could well succeed. Therefore, we should--even must--try.

NEW ANTI-SOVIET ACTS REPORTED IN COUNTRY

LD270940 Warsaw PAP in English 0821 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--More deplorable anti-Soviet acts were recently recorded in Swednik, Strzegom, and Mokrzeszow (the voivodship of Walbrzych, south-western Poland) where anti-Soviet inscriptions appeared. In Strzegom, a gratitude memorial was defiled.

MONUMENTS PROTECTION ORGANIZATION MEETS 25 JUNE

LD261130 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Jun, (PAP)--A meeting of the Council for the Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom, devoted to the maintenance of cemeteries and graves of Soviet servicemen and prisoners of war and for monuments marking the struggle and martyrdom of servicemen of the Soviet Army and USSR citizens, was held in Warsaw on 25 June.

Speaking at the meeting, Ludwik Ochocki, chairman of the Military Cemeteries Commission, said that the memorial sites receive the heartfelt care of the whole people, especially schoolchildren and servicemen.

Col Yuriy Rylev, the military, naval and air attache at the USSR Embassy, said that the Polish people's care for the places where the remains of Soviet servicemen rest is valued highly by the Soviet people. He expressed gratitude to the Polish authorities and the Polish people for their enormous efforts [passage indistinct].

Rylev proposed the formation of a joint Polish-Soviet commission which would be concerned with the further [word indistinct] of fallen servicemen of the Soviet Army.

(?At the conclusion) of the meeting, the Council for the Protection of Monuments to Struggle and Martyrdom adopted an appeal to all citizens. In recent months, the appeal says, there have been shameful acts of desecration to the graves of Soviet servicemen and to monuments of gratitude, along with anti-Soviet leaflets and malicious and crude libellous slogans. These acts evoke universal indignation and condemnation.

The authors of these [words indistinct] and public demonstrations are more openingly becoming active enemies of Poland and its socialist system and enemies of the Polish-Soviet alliance and friendship.

All who take aim against the socialist system and Poland's alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and who influence others toward actions which violate that alliance are causing a lot of harm to the motherland, objectively striving for national destruction. The future and security of Poland lie only in socialism and the fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. We are protected by the defensive strength of the Warsaw Pact, a reliable link in which Poland will forever remain.

On Polish soil, the appeal says, there are over 25,000 national sites including many monuments, memorial plaques, cemeteries and graves of Soviet servicemen. There is not a town, village or hamlet where for the last 36 years of People's Poland the memory of the 600,000 Red Army men who fell in the struggle for our freedom and who are buried in Polish soil has not been honored.

The desecration of monuments and the destruction of signboards bearing the names of streets dedicated to the Soviet Army, should arouse a universal protest, indignation and condemnation in the hearts of the Poles. We most strongly protest against any form of active and verbal profanation of the Soviet Army's liberation efforts and of monuments devoted to it, and we protest against acts of vandalism and adventurism.

For the sake of Poland's well-being and the honor of the Polish people, we appeal to all generations of Poles and the whole people to effectively protect from such forces the graves of fallen Soviet servicemen and the monuments to them and to actively defend the bases of socialism and of the Polish-Soviet alliance.

POZNAN JUNE COMMEMORATED WITH MONUMENT, CEREMONY

LD290932 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 0805 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Speech delivered by Zdislaw Rozwalak, chairman of the organizing committee to commemorate the Poznan June at ceremony in Poznan unveiling monument to those killed during June 1956 events--live]

[Text] We have assembled today on the same spot, in the same square where 25 years ago Poznan's inhabitants, for the first time in the postwar history of our country, expressed publicly their protest against the exploitation of the working man and disrespect for elementary civic rights.

It was precisely here that the more than 100,000-strong crowd of Poznan workers was towered by posters with the following demand inscribed on them: "We want bread and freedom!" [applause]

And that is why the cry for freedom, for the respect of human and civic rights on the part of the authorities, resounds so loudly in this square. [applause]

This outcry of Poznan's workers for freedom, the rule of law and social justice closed the sinister period of Stalinism in Poland. Small wonder therefore that the June protest of workers and members of the intelligentsia has remained in the collective memory of the nation. [Words indistinct] entered the path leading to social justice, rule of law and democracy. [applause]

Esteemed gathering! We have gathered here in such vast numbers to celebrate the memory of people who 25 years ago gave up their young lives so that we could live with dignity. It is precisely to them that we erected the monument to the Poznan June of 1956, whose unveiling we shall shortly witness. Among those assembled in this square there are thousands of participants in the demonstrations of 25 years ago. I am also one of them. At that time [word indistinct] a boy [applause] who was fascinated by and drawn into the ranks of the solemn and dignified procession of desparing Cegielski plant workers. There were among them many other teenage demonstrators risking the most valuable thing they had: their lives.

We all remember the tragic death of my contemporary, Romek Strzalkowski, [applause] an advanced pupil of the music school who, unafraid of flying bullets, with his small hands grabbed the national flag as it fell onto the road. [applause]

Standing today at the foot of the monument commemorating the events of 25 years ago, we bow our heads before the victims of the Poznan June. Their tratic, premature death was not, however, in vain. True, we had to wait a long time in order to pay due homage to the fallen and the surviving participants of those events. Nevertheless, through the common effort of hundreds of thousands of people, through their sacrifice and work, this memorial monument was successfully erected, constituting the tragic symbol of our contemporary history. It will always remind us of the first desparate call of working people in People's Poland for a life of dignity and respect of human rights. [applause]

At the same time it will be a milestone closing the bloodstained chapter of our postwar history. So may this monument live, for all time and warn all Poles against fratricidal struggle, so that never ever again will Pole shoot at Pole. [applause]

POLISH FIGHTERS UNION PLENUM MEETS, DISCUSSES ROLE

LD261412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The plenum of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] is taking place in the Hall of Pillars of the State Council. Both the report of the chairman of the Central Board, Wlodzimierz Sokorski, and the debate define the place and role of ZBOWID against the background of the sociopolitical situation of the country. The participants in the plenum fully endorse the program line of the 6th and 11th plenums of the party Central Committee. Today more than ever, they stress, we need a party idologically and politically coherent with resilient organization and capable of carrying out an offensive in defense of the socialist ideals and character of the republic. It is expected that the composition of the Central Board will be augmented. A resolution specifying the tasks of ZBOWID in the process of socialist renewal is also expected.

Resolution Passed

LD270950 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--The Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy (ZBOWID) the country's largest war veterans organizations, affiliating more than 650,000 persons, participants in struggles for national and social liberation, and survivors of NAZI concentration camps, held a plenary session today.

The place and role of the union against the [words indistinct] of the country's present socio-political situation featured prominently both in the report delivered by Woldozimierz Sokorski, chairman of the Central Board, and the discussion which followed.

Voicing their full support for the programme created by the 6th and 11th plenary meetings of the party's Central Committee, the participants emphasized that an ideologically and politically coherent and organizationally efficient party able to mount an offensive in defence of the idea and socialist character of People's Poland is more than ever [word indistinct] today.

A resolution carried by the plenum expresses support for the government programme presented at the recent Sejm session by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. It also states that only the socialist system based on the ideas of democracy, freedom and peace is the guarantee of our prosperity and international prestige.

"We resolutely protest against the activities of the revanchist forces in the Federal Republic of German," says the resolution.

"We are for the creation of the authority and strength of our people's state, able to work consistently towards social order, respect for the law and defense of the political economic and international interests of People's Poland," said the participants in the plenum. "Our entire organization supports the efforts of the authorities aimed at ensuring security and public order and is resolutely opposed to all irresponsible excesses and attempts at undermining our alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union with whom we are linked by bonds of lasting cordial friendship and alliance established during common struggles against Hitlerite fascism at all fronts (?in) the Second World War emphasized members of the ZBOWID Presidium.

WARSAW REPORTS 179TH PLENUM OF EPISCOPATE

LD262310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The 179th plenary session of the Polish Episcopate was held in Warsaw 25-26 June. The deliberations were chaired by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski, archbishop metropolitan of Krakow and deputy chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate.

The conference paid tribute to the memory of the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and stressed his immense efforts for the church and the fatherland. To conclude the first day of deliberations, (?the participants) gathered in the Warsaw Cathedral to take part in a holy mass celebrated in the memory of the deceased primate.

The communique issued after the conference states that the state of health of the holy father, John Paul II, is the object of particular concern of all Poles.

The conference heard a report on the (?six) sessions of the General Council held since the previous conference of the Episcopate. The subject of these sessions were urgent church issues and the situation in our country.

The communique says, among other things, that in the present difficult (?situation) prevailing in our country the bishops, together with the entire society, deem it their duty to show particular concern about this great common weal--our fatherland, its sovereignty and independence; values which have been (?paid for) many times by [words indistinct] of the nation. The past few months showed, says the communique of the Episcopate, that our society is able to curb its weaknesses [wady] and enhance its qualities. We need at present, [word indistinct] conditions which do not depend on us, patience, endurance and a long-term action favoring our common interests.

The communique further states that the issue of the full normalization of relations between the church and the state arouses lively interest of the entire society. The issue is being dealt with by a joint commission composed of representatives of the government and the Episcopate.

More on Communique

LD271058 Warsaw PAP in English 0829 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Jun (PAP)--"In the tough phase of the history of our homeland at present, Polish bishops together with entire society feel obliged to show special care for the great common good, namely the homeland itself, its independence, and sovereignty," a communique said which was issued here today at the end of the two-day 179th plenary conference at the Episcopate of Poland, the first such conference since the death of Polish Primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski last month.

"The unchangeable principles of natural law, which all are obliged to observe, should be the basis of every just social order. The observance of God's law: namely truth, justice, and respect for human dignity, is the duty of both the rulers and the ruled," the communique said.

The bishops called for courage, prudence, perseverance, and patience in actions geared to the common good. "In the social life undergoing rebirth in this country there is need to ignore [word indistinct] matters of dispute and to strengthening the unity in solving the problems which are decisive for our present national existence and statehood," the communique said.

The conference voiced appreciation for the efforts of the authorities and trade union leaders in solving these problems. "So far they all showed both the will to fight for the country's sovereignty and to take firm actions to promote social and moral renewal and get the country out of the crisis. They also displayed a gift for solving conflicts in a prudent and dignified way," the communique said.

"Poland has the right to make its own history, in which the nation consciously shapes its own fate. In the face of the whole world we confirm our disciplined and sovereign will to live in national dignity and lasting peace with all, which is vital both for our homeland and for Europe," the bishops declared.

The conference stressed Polish society's interest in full normalization of relations between the state and church, which is being handled by a joint government-episcopate commission.

The assembly honoured the memory of the deceased Cardinal Wyszynski, conveyed words of love and reverence to Pope John Paul II, and called on all believers to pray for the pope's recovery.

SIEDLCE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTS NEW VOIVODA

LD271012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The session of the Siedlce Voivodship People's Council [WRN] has considered a report on the execution of the socioeconomic plan, the voivodship budget during the past year, matters relating to the nomination of a voivoda and changes in the composition of the Presidium of the WRN. The report delivered to the councillors emphasized that the implementation of last year's tasks took place in especially complicated and unfavorable conditions, which is particularly reflected in the results in agriculture. The potato harvest has suffered a considerable drop, as have the harvests of sugarbeet and corn. This had a negative effect on the development of husbandry. The same difficulties appear this year. Marian Wozniak, until now voivoda in Siedlce, announced his resignation in connection with his election to the position of first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee. The council accepted his resignation. In a secret ballot the councillors elected Zdzislaw Zalobka to the position of voivoda by a decisive majority. Previously he was a deputy voivoda, a position he has held since the Siedlce Voivodship came into being. The session also made changes in the composition of the Presidium of the WRN.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY CHIEF EDITOR DIES IN WARSAW

LD272344 Warsaw PAP in English 2050 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Jun (PAP)--Jerzy Wojcik, editor-in-chief of the ZYCIE WARSZAWY daily, member of the Central Commission of Party Control, died in Warsaw today at the age of 45.

A graduate of Warsaw University, he was editor-in-chief of the youth ITO weekly for five years. Next he worked in the PUWP apparatus. As from 1971 he was deputy-head and next head of the PUWP CC Secretariat office. He became editor-in-chief of ZYCIE WARSZAWY in October 1980.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION STATISTICS--The Main Statistical Office has reported that industrial output in the first 5 months of this year, compared to the same period last year, fell by 12 percent. From May, this figure is already 18 percent. Supplies to the market fell by as much as six percent. Every day 1.5 billion zlotys are paid out which are not covered by goods. This dramatic situation in our economy stems from several reasons, including the shortage of power, the deficit of raw and other materials, a reduction in working time, and poor coproduction between factories and industries. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Jun 81 LD]

CEAUSESCU CONCLUDING SPEECH AT WORKERS CONGRESS

AU261900 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1632 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the concluding session of the Second Congress of Working People's Councils in Industry, Transportation, Construction, Goods Turnover and Finance, in Bucharest on 26 June 1981--live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the Second Congress of the Working People is concluding its proceedings in complete harmony, an eloquent expression of the unity of the workers class, of all working people irrespective of nationality, and of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front under the political leadership of the RCP. [cheers, chants]

Some 717 people took the floor at the congress proceedings, 51 in the plenary session and 666 in the sections. The discussions in the plenary session and in the sections were characterized by a lofty exactingness and sense of responsibility, by a critical and self-critical analysis of the activity carried out thus far and by concern to seek the most effective ways and means to ensure improving the activity carried out by the working people's councils and by all collective leadership bodies, improving the activity by the general assemblies and improving all our activity. We will thus be able to ensure both a broad democratic framework and an active participation by the masses in the society's leadership and will thus strengthen responsibility, order and discipline, and thus the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism will be resolutely implemented. [cheers, chants]

During the congress proceedings and during the discussions, more than 1,600 proposals were made regarding the improvement of our activity in all fields, some regarding our general activity and the improvement of certain laws, and certain work methods of the supreme leadership bodies--I am referring to the government and our country's ministries.

Undoubtedly, this great number of proposals and suggestions made--some of them very harsh criticism, but fully justified--is proof of how the working people and their representatives attending the congress view our democratic forum and the responsibility incumbent upon it. This shows their determination to make use of this framework in practice as a working forum that should seek and decide on the best ways and means for our activity in all fields. [applause]

All these proposals should be examined thoroughly by our state bodies, by the Executive Bureau of the National Council of Working People and by other state bodies. They should be submitted to the given bodies for approval, including the supreme state leadership, the Central Committee and Political Executive Committee to make decisions in keeping with the spirit of the decisions adopted by the National Council's congress.

I confess already that a great part of the proposals I have listened to seem rational, and I believe that many of those made in sections will have to be taken into consideration. We will be able to really make improvements in our laws and activity and to ensure a rapid, firm improvement of our work in all fields of activity.

I would like to make special mention of the need for us to do all we can to eliminate bureaucracy, that is still obvious and was justly criticized here, to seek ways and means to effectively and rapidly resolve problems, to give an impetus to the creation of initiative from the workers class and the masses in all fields and to ensure an improvement in the principle of material incentive in keeping with work performed and with the contribution made to the society's development--a basic principle of socialism: remuneration according to work performed and quality achieved. [applause]

The working people's councils will inform all working people's collectives about the conclusions regarding the proposals made here, both those which have been accepted and will be applied and those which have not been accepted, so that problems are well understood by all our people. We do not want any problem to be without an explanation. Certainly there have been many proposals and it is not necessary that they all be in keeping with the spirit of our documents. However, what is compulsory--and our socialist democracy requires it--is that all people should be informed of how all these problems have been resolved, which have been solved positively and which negatively. [applause] This will be done during this year. [applause]

The congress has unanimously adopted the draft 5-year plan for 1981-85 and the other programs and documents regarding the socioeconomic development of our socialist fatherland. We have a clear program which ensures the implementation of the strategic target established by the 12th RCP Congress, and ensures the unswerving implementation of the party program in the new development stage: raising the level of civilization and the material and cultural living standard of our people. What is decisive now is to proceed to implement this program. As is known, we have begun the first year of the current 5-year plan with positive results. It can be said that as concerns the first 6 months of the current 5-year plan, we will fulfill the provisions of the industrial production plan. We will also record important successes in the other activity fields as well. We have all conditions available to fulfill the 1981 plan under favorable conditions in all fields, thus setting a lasting basis for implementing the overall 5-year plan for implementing the targets set forth by the 12th party congress. [applause]

It is necessary for all leading councils and all working people to act with great responsibility to utilize all production capacities and primarily the material basis and labor force with maximum efficiency. As owners and producers, all working people are fully responsible for the development of the forces of production and for improving the material and cultural well-being of the working people and all our people.

We have the high historic mission to ensure the implementation of the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism. Our generation has this high responsibility, and it must work to ensure for our fatherland a bright future, a dignified and free future--the communist future. [cheers, chants]

Let us do all we can to meet the expectations of our people and so that we demonstrate the strength and creative energy of the workers class, of all working people irrespective of nationality, to lead--headed by our glorious party--all our nation toward the highest peaks of progress and civilization, well-being and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Fully convinced of the creative energy of our wonderful people and trusting that we will successfully implement the socioeconomic development program, we must also fully be aware that we will have to overcome many difficulties on this road. We propose to travel an untrodden road in ascending the high and bright peaks of communism. We must unite our strength and act with great determination to climb those difficult roads full of satisfaction in the shortest possible time by ensuring our people a dignified, free, independent and happy life. [cheers, chants]

However, no matter how many difficulties and obstacles we will meet on our road, they cannot be compared, so to speak, with the difficulties our forefathers and our great grandparents had to surmount to ensure the formation and assertion of our nation of the Romanian people. Therefore, we must be worthy of our forefathers; we should not complain of difficulties; we must firmly advance toward the golden dream. [cheers, chants]

There is poem dating back to the last century which refers to those who complain about difficulties and grumble. It reads as follows: Those who fight grumbling, if they would only fight in the front ranks, would seem to us as good as any cowardly deserter. This is why comrades not grumbling, not avoiding difficulties but uniting and firmly struggle to overcome difficulties, will raise our nation to the lofty peaks of communism. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must not forget that in this climb to the bright peaks of communism we are not alone, that 14 other peoples are climbing toward those bright peaks, that new peoples favor a socialist road of development, that the unity and solidarity of those countries and of the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere are a guarantee of the victory of socialism in each one of our countries. They are the guarantee that socialism and communism represent the future of mankind. [cheers, chants]

Undoubtedly, each country is building a new system and will proceed toward socialism in the future by taking into consideration the given historic, national and social conditions and by adopting organizational forms it deems the most suitable for building socialism. However, this diversity of conditions and organizational forms even more forcefully shows the superiority of socialism as the only system which frees people from oppression and inequality, and that ensures a world of social and national justice. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must stress that all countries which are building the new system are guiding themselves by objective social laws and by the principles of scientific socialism. Only by guiding ourselves by the revolutionary dialectial-material concept, and only by firmly applying the general laws to the specific conditions in our countries will we ensure our firm advance and the victory of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

From the high forum of the working people's congress, we address our revolutionary, communist and workers greetings to the workers class, to the friendly peoples who are successfully building socialism and communism. We wish them increasingly new successes on this bright road. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, let us strengthen solidarity and the unity of our countries in the work and struggle for socialism, detente, independence and peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, it is known that the party and Socialist Romania do not want to, and do not, interfere by any means in the internal affairs of other countries. However, in the spirit of relations of friendship between the Romanian and Polish people, we believe that it is our duty to openly say that we are concerned over certain states of affairs in friendly Poland.

Dissatisfaction with and bitterness at certain mistakes and failings are of course understandable, but they do not cancel out the great achievements attained by Poland, led by the PZPR, in building socialism. [loud applause]

As comrades and friends, we want to appeal to the workers, intellectuals, peasantry and the friendly Polish people--with feelings of friendship and solidarity--and tell them openly that in our opinion the elimination of mistakes and shortcomings requires highly responsible action toward the socialist future of Poland and toward the independence and sovereignty of Poland; it is necessary to act in complete unity to ensure Polands' firm progress on the road to socialism. [applause]

All great achievements throughout the past 35 years have been achieved under the leadership of the PZPR. Therefore, the current difficulties can be overcome only in complete unity among the working people, all progressive forces and all people around the PZPR. [applause] We want to express complete solidarity with the PZPR and we fully support the position held at the last PZPR Central Committee plenum by Comrade Kania, who outlined the road to Poland's renewal and for Poland's socialist development. [applause]

We express the conviction and desire that the working people, the workers class and the Polish people under PZPR leadership will rapidly overcome the current state of affairs and will ensure the country's socialist development, and that they will see that Poland will enjoy an increasingly dignified place among the socialist countries and among the world nations in the struggle for detente and peace. [applause]

At the same time, I want to express the solidarity of the Romanian workers with the workers class, with the progressive and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, with the national liberation movements and with all peoples struggling for independence, their own socioeconomic development and against imperialist and colonialist domination, for their right to free development as each country wishes without any outside interference. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, our congress has been a forceful manifestation of workers' socialist democracy. We can state with justified pride that within the democratic framework that is being achieved in Romania, we ensure the direct participation by the people's masses in leading all sectors of activity, that we can compare and are ready to cope with and discuss with any bourgeois country's democracy and compare what capitalist and Romanian workers' democracies are like. We are sure of the superiority of our democracy, because it is the democracy of the people who are consciously building their own future free from oppression and exploitation. [cheers, chants]

It is our duty to continue to act to constantly improve the planning and democratic leadership activity in all fields of activity. Let us never forget that socialism is built for the people and together with the people, and that only in complete unity and together with the people will we ensure Romania's firm advance toward the high peaks of the golden dream--communism. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, we must never forget that the assertion of the party's leading role politically is an objective need in the current stage of building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Therefore, we must do all we can to improve the activity carried out by the party organizations and bodies to develop and strengthen the party's leading role politically that must manifest itself through the complete unity and active participation of the workers class and the people in the leadership of all sectors of activity. [cheers, chants]

The smooth blending of the leading role of the worker class with the political leading role of the party is the dialectical unity of our socialist workers democracy and the expression of the application in practice of general social laws in the current development stage of Socialist Romania. Let us ensure the constant development of the forces of production, an increase in the national income, an increase in the fatherland's overall wealth and, on this basis, the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of all our people and the constant development of Socialist Romania. [cheers, chants]

In conclusion, I want to stress the need for firmly applying the new economic mechanism; the accentuation of self-management and self-administration in all fields; the need to increase efficiency, to achieve a new quality in life and work and to intensify efforts aimed at fulfilling the export production plan under most favorable conditions. Let us do all we can to ensure the export plan for this year. Let us see that production sharing with other states, that relations of friendship and international cooperation with all states will develop and become an important factor in our overall activity. [applause]

Our congress has been a forceful manifestation of the will of the workers class and of all Romanian people to live in friendship and peace with all world peoples.

In concluding our great forum of the workers class and our working people, we once again want to appeal to the European peoples, to all world peoples to unite our efforts to stop the arms race and the policy of force, to bar the road to a new world war which would destroy civilization and mankind itself. Let us rise with determination and defend the peoples' right to freedom and well-being, their supreme right to life and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, I am fully convinced that the decisions of the working people's congress will give a new and forceful impetus to the enthusiastic work aimed at implementing the party program and raising the country onto new peaks of civilization and progress, and aimed at strengthening Socialist Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

I want to express to all of you and to all our working people warm thanks for my reelection as chairman of the National Council of the Working People. I want to assure the workers class and all our people that in the future, too, I will unswervingly serve the people, the cause of socialism and communism, peace, independence and our fatherland's sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Before concluding, I would like to read a poem:

United at their great council, the workers think and discuss, judging like statesmen the golden destiny of the country. Slavery has died forever, and we are masters of our country. We are elevating Romania, the land inherited from our forefathers. The workers are the party, they are the leaders of new Romania, through them the state flourishes, the land of true humaneness. [cheers, chants]

The land should yield better fruits. Working in mines and factories, the people will live in freedom. We are building our communist future. The road is difficult, we know it quite well, we work with confidence toward new peaks, toward bright horizons. United, we will always be victorious. If our enemies want to subjugate us, all of us will rise to fight, the army and the people will win, greater and greater will be my country. [cheers, chants]

We want to be friends with other nations, we want no wars on this earth, but to live under tricolor-flags, in peace, work and enthusiasm. Be prouder, my beloved country. May your sons live in happiness. Today we decide at this great forum, your strength shall increase in communism. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, please when you return to the counties and units you represent inform all working people of the decisions adopted in complete agreement; please inform them of the spirit in which the congress proceedings have taken place and please act to implement those decisions under most favorable conditions. In this hall, at this congress there are the basic cadres from our economy, the representatives of the workers class who are enjoying the full trust of the people's masses, party and state activists, a huge force which, by acting united under the party's leadership, will be able to surmount any difficulties, and will be able, so to speak, to overturn even mountains. [cheers, chants]

I view all of you--party or nonparty members--as state activists and activists of our Communist Party. And I want to express my full conviction that all of you will act as true activists and revolutionaries to implement our party's domestic and foreign policy and to raise Romania onto new peaks of progress and civilization. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wholeheartedly wish all of you, all working people, irrespective of nationality, and all our people greater and greater successes in your work and life; much satisfaction in everything you undertake for the fatherland's well-being, and much good health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

Long live our heroic workers class, the worker-peasant alliance with the intellectuals, with all social categories. Long live the unity of all our people within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front under the RCP's political leadership. [cheers, chants]

TROFIN DISCUSSES COAL COOPERATION WITH PRC EXPERTS

AU291934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1805 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--On June 29, Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, examined together with the delegation of experts from the People's Republic of China, led by (Kong Xun), deputy minister of coal industry, the stage of the implementation of the provisions of the Romanian-Chinese Intergovernmental Conventions on Cooperation in Coal Industry. New measures were set for attaining the goals stipulated in the convention, as well as for expanding the cooperation between the two countries in that domain.

BURTICA RECEIVES EGYPTIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

AU291857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Ragah Al-Hady 'Amrah, first deputy minister of industry of the Arab Republic of Egypt, head of an economic delegation that paid a visit to Romania.

Questions were approached regarding the further development of the economic cooperation between Romania and Egypt in industry, the expansion of diversification of cooperation in other sectors of joint interest.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU'S ENVOY PUNGAN

AU291932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 29 Jun (AGERPRES)--Friendly messages were exchanged in Benghazi between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Colonel Mu'Ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great revolution of September 1 of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

The exchange of messages took place when Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received in Benghazi Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, personal envoy of Romania's president.

On the occasion, the two sides' satisfaction was expressed at the harmonious development of the Romanian-Libyan relations in all fields of mutual interest, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summit meetings. The two leaders' resolve was reiterated of expanding and deepening the relations between the two countries which fully meets the interests of the friendly Romanian and Libyan peoples.

During the exchange of opinions on the international situation, questions of joint interest were approached and the determination of the two countries was expressed to intensify their cooperation with a view to strengthening peace and interstate cooperation.

The Romanian president's considerations and assessments were presented in connection with the revolution of the main questions facing mankind at present, the settlement of interstate conflictual issues by peaceful means, on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

The exchange of messages and the talks passed in a friendly atmosphere characteristic of the Romanian-Libyan relations.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU291612 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach arrived in Bucharest today on an official friendship visit to our country.

DJURANOVIC WELCOMES LIBYA'S JALLUD ON ARRIVAL

LD291710 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--Member of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Libyan Jamahiriyah, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud arrived here this afternoon for a friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah top leadership member was welcomed at Belgrade airport by President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic and his aides.

Major Jallud is accompanied by the secretary for atomic energy, the secretary for electricity, the secretary for heavy industries, the general secretary of the Bureau for External Relations, the anti-aircraft defense commander, the air force commander, the land forces commander and the navy commander, as well as other high-ranking Libyan officials.

Djuranovic, Jallud Hold Talks

LD292310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1947 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--Official Yugoslav-Libyan talks, which passed in a sincere and very friendly atmosphere, began in the Palace of the Federation in Novi Beograd this afternoon. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah revolutionary leadership, noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the two friendly countries extending over a period of many years was unfolding successfully in all areas, particularly within the sphere of the Nonaligned Movement.

It was again stressed that the lasting foundations of ramified and fruitful cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the orientation of the two countries toward all-round development of mutual relations had been laid during the meetings between President Tito and the leader of the Libyan revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Major Jallud's visit represents a further step in the concretization of the agreements attained during these earlier meetings.

Premier Veselin Djuranovic and Major Jallud, member of the top Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah leadership, stressed that frequent contacts and the exchange of views between the representatives of the two friendly countries contributed to even better reciprocal understanding, which is what is required in view of the high level of bilateral relations and cooperation which had been attained. Also stressed was the wish that note be made of what is realistically possible to attain an even more meaningful development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation and to place this cooperation on a qualitatively new and higher level. This is the wish of both sides and the readiness to do so--which unequivocally came to the fore during today's talks--exists on the part of both nonaligned countries.

Talks between the president of the Federal Executive Council, Veselin Djuranovic, and Major Jallud devoted to an exchange of views on the current international situation and to the activity of nonaligned countries will be resumed tomorrow morning. Separate talks between ministers and experts will also be held concurrently so that, as was agreed, all questions of interest for further promotion of all forms of economic cooperation can be examined in detail. During Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Yugoslavia this spring, Yugoslavia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah attained an agreement in principle to place bilateral economic relations on a long-term basis and to enrich them with a series of new agreements.

The following took part in the talks: secretaries of atomic energy, electricity and heavy industry 'Abd al-Majid al-Qaiud, Jum'ah Salim al-Arbash and 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir; (D. Suwaydan), general secretary of the Bureau for Foreign Relations; (Milud Arrabi), secretary of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah; and other members of the Libyan delegation. The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Vuko Dragesevic and Stojan Matkaliev, members of the Federal Executive Council; Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Safet Serfovic, SFRY ambassador to the Libyan Jamahiriyah; Ranko Radulovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade; Nikola Cicanovic, adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council for foreign political questions; and other officials.

VRHOVEC, POLAND'S CZYREK HOLD TALKS IN BELGRADE

LD291442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--The talks between Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek, who arrived yesterday on an official visit of several days to our country, began in Belgrade this morning.

Expressing mutual satisfaction with the development of traditionally good relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries, the ministers devoted the first part of their official talks to a broad exchange of views on the most topical international problems.

In a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Vrhovec and Czyrek presented the views and attitudes of Yugoslavia and Poland on numerous problems which threaten detente and world peace. The two ministers paid particular attention to the situation in Europe. They stressed the full readiness of their governments to contribute to the successful outcome of the Madrid CSCE meeting and to the continuation and consolidation of the spirit of Helsinki, a spirit of cooperation and security, on the old continent.

The need to preserve and consolidate military detente and to halt the arms race as well as the necessity for all countries of Europe, in particular nonaligned and neutral ones, to make fresh efforts to hold the European conference on disarmament, were also stressed in the talks.

The talks will resume this evening when, as learned, the two ministers will discuss issues of bilateral (?cooperation) and Yugoslav-Polish relations.

Vrhovec-Czyrek Talks, Toasts

LD292322 Belgrade TANJUC Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2224 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--During the final Yugoslav-Polish talks, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek this afternoon discussed relations between the two countries and expressed mutual satisfaction about their successful development so far in the economic and in many other fields. What was assessed as particularly positive was the development of so-called higher, more qualitative forms of economic cooperation, such as for instance cooperation which comprises now 30 percent of the total Yugoslav-Polish exchange.

The ministers devoted a significant part of this dialogue to mutual information about the most topical issues of internal development in their countries. In this context, Vrhovec and Czyrek exchanged views about economic stabilization, to which both countries aspire.

The federal secretary also informed his guest about Yugoslav foreign policy activity, in particular about the development of relations with neighboring countries. Minister Czyrek spoke of the preparations for the forthcoming congress of Polish communists and about the implementation of the decisions of the 11th PZPR Plenum.

Following the talks, Josip Vrhovec gave a formal dinner at the Palace of the Federation in honor of Jozef Czyrek and his wife, which was attended, in addition to the participants in the talks, by Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ljobomir Markovic, president of the Committee for Plan of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly [title as received] and other Yugoslav officials.

At the dinner Vrhovec made a toast in which he said:

"We sincerely rejoice at your visit for it represents an expression of the successful development of friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Poland and of our common readiness to continue in the future to constantly expand cooperation beneficial to both sides and to strengthen mutual understanding and friendship.

"Our convictions in this respect derive from a rich historical tradition, but also from a full awareness of the need to exert joint efforts to strengthen peace, security and equality in the world.

"The peoples of our countries made immense sacrifices in the last war, fighting not only for their freedom, but also for their very survival. This encourages us today, too, to devote ourselves just as devotedly to maintaining our freedom and independence. Also, those who experienced in such a way the terrors of war and conquest best know how valuable it is to fight for peace and justice.

"It is in such positive aspirations that we see the creation of the most favorable circumstances for progress and prosperity and the right to their own development for all peoples. And it is in this that we also find the essential conditions for the further successful building of socialism in our countries.

"Such a framework for our cooperation and mutual respect is of course possible because we consistently respect the principles of independence, sovereignty, noninterference and equality in our mutual relations.

"Comrade Minister, we follow with concern the present development of the international situation. We are witnesses to the constant speeding up of the arms race and of sudden worsening of the position of developing countries. We face increasingly dangerous armed conflicts and the application of force in various parts of the world, with exacerbated relations between great powers and blocs and with interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states. The consequence of this is growing instability in the world and the constantly threatened general peace.

"As these are questions of vital interest for all of us, so the improvement of such a situation, too, could not be carried out without the active participation of us all. For nobody has either more right to threaten peace or less obligation to preserve it. Precisely because of this, though we are great champions of good relations and a constructive dialogue between superpowers and blocs, we firmly believe in the need for universal detente which will be founded on the consistent implementation of active, peaceful coexistence.

"As you know, Comrade Minister, Yugoslavia is a (?faithful) and decisive follower of nonalignment. This means that it fights for a world in which a more stable peace, greater security and the possiblity of progress for all will be ensured.

"In order to have this implemented, it is necessary to work to resolve the most dangerous global crises and major world problems in line with the principles of the UN Charter and in line with the relevant decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations.

"Nonaligned countries have made a significant contribution to the adoption of these decisions and therefore, on these issues, nonalignment does not have any kind of special policy.

"This refers equally to the need for colonialism and racism to be liquidated more speedily in southern Africa, and to the need to put an end to Israeli aggression in the Middle East.

"In the same vein, the principles of the charter should also be consistently applied to solving crises in Southeast and Southwest Asia, the Iraqi-Iranian war, or the peaceful unification of Korea, and the normalization of circumstances and the creation of broad zones of peace and cooperation in the Indian Ocean, in the area of the Mediterranean, or in any other world ocean.

"Not a single continent, not a single area of our planet, should be left outside the established norms of international behavior. This refers equally to Europe where we live together.

"Yugoslavia advocates, together with other nonaligned and neutral countries, the so-called Helsinki concept of Europe which now means preventing a further exacerbation between blocs and in the future the possibility of overcoming bloc division.

"This represents the path for us to create a lasting situation of general European security and cooperation on a continent which now represents the testing ground of the greatest concentration of means of destruction. These are the reasons why we (?attach) such significance to the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

"But I would like to say that even a most normalized Europe could not preserve its peace if the rest of the world was left in a state of tension and in flames.

"The thesis of the interdependence of the world and the indivisibility of peace is being confirmed today more than ever before. This relates equally in our conviction to such major world needs as disarmament and bridging the profound abyss between the North and South. Unless we have sufficient wisdom and strength to carry this out, we could find ourselves on the brink of a dangerous chasm.

"I am very pleased, Comrade Minister, that we have had the opportunity to accomplish an exhaustive exchange of opinions on these pressing problems. The degree of mutual understanding to which this meeting has testified is a good sign of our mutual readiness to further promote friendly ties and all-round cooperation between our countries, for the mutual benefit of our peoples."

Replying to his host, Jozef Czyrek said:

"I would like to express cordial thanks for the hospitality in your beautiful country and to express my sincere satisfaction about our meeting. I thank you for the warm words of friendship directed at Poland and our people.

"I attach great significance to our present talks. I am deeply confinced that a constant dialogue and friendly exchange of views are of great significance for the development of traditional ties of Polish-Yugoslav friendship and comprehensive cooperation, and for the consolidation of joint activity on the international scene.

"Much links our fraternal peoples and socialist countries in the past as well as today. What links us are traditions of the struggle for freedom, cooperation in the socialist construction in our countries, and the joint struggle for the relaxation of tension in the world, for the consolidation of international security, and for peace and progress.

"During the last war our people felt in a particularly painful way what it meant to be a victim of Hitler's aggression and occupation. We fought and we extended mutual assistance in the struggle against the common enemy.

"We remember that, following Germany's attack on Poland, the people of Belgrade opened a center for aid to Polish refugees. Many Poles permanently residing here at that time responded to the call of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia for a struggle against the occupiers--the call directed at the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia 40 years ago. In a few days, decorations will be given to some of them now living in Poland for their participation in the national liberation struggle in Yugoslavia.

"I wish to express warm gratitude for this gesture, as an expression of concern and recognition.

"I return now to recollections of those days in order to underline that our peoples are very familiar with the price paid for the right to live in freedom and peace, for the peaceful order fought for and won in Europe. Poland and Yugoslavia have special reasons for aspiring to make that order lasting, to build up lasting European security and lasting peace in the world. This is the most important task of all peoples and countries in the present complex situation when we are witnessing a return to the Cold War in international policy.

"The development of the situation in our continent gives rise to profound anxiety. The well-known NATO Treaty decisions, the preparations for deployment in West Europe of various types of American nuclear missile weapons -- all this is directed toward upsetting the existing balance of forces, toward acquiring military superiority over the Warsaw Pact, which indubitably leads to a further dangerous strengthening of the arms race.

"We believe that in this situation the only correct path is not increasing the level of arms but establishing equilibrium at a lower and lower level, not the exacerbation of conflicts but the construction of bridges of dialogue and understanding. Therefore, we stress the significance and topical nature of many initiatives and proposals by socialist countries directed at halting the arms race and [word indistinct] real detente, liquidation of hotbeds in the world and continuation of the policy of relaxation and cooperation. Of particular significance in this are the Soviet peace initiatives presented at the 26th CPSU Congress and which Comrade Leonid Brezhnev has been evolving during the past few months. These initatives open up the opportunity for restoring a constructive dialogue between East and West and between the United States and the USSR. They point to new fresh possibilities in the struggle to halt the arms race and establish lasting detente. In this sense we back the USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world in connection with the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. Guided by the desire to strengthen peace, security and equitable cooperation on our continent, we attach great significance to the results of the Madrid meeting. We believe that a successful conclusion to that meeting, which we believe is possible with the good will of all its participants, would create the opportunity to consolidate and develop the process started with the signing of the Final Act of the CSCE in Helsink. We believe that a necessary condition for the further consolidation of political relaxation is concrete action directed at military relaxation. We must do everything possible so that coordination of a decision on convening a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe might take place. We are also ready to make our contribution to this work by hosting such a gathering in our capital -- Warsaw.

"Our countries' cooperation on the international scene indisputably represents a significant contribution to the consolidation of positive tendencies and processes which form current international relations.

"We highly appreciate Yugoslavia's active role in the struggle for peace and international relaxation within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement. From the very moment it was formed, the Poles have sympathetically backed the struggle by peoples in various parts of the world for political and economic emancipation, for independence and territorial integrity, for progress and equitable cooperation.

"Poland is now experiencing an exceptionally difficult period. We are (?struggling) with complex economic and sociopolitical problems. At the same time we are witnessing an activation of certain forces in the West which want to use the events in Poland for their own aims--discrediting socialism, exacerbating (?conflicts), destabilizing circumstances in our country and in Europe and escalating the arms race.

"Polish communists and working people are aware of the dangers that stem from this for the socialist gains and vital interests of the people. They are aware that this carries a danger for the postwar peaceful order in Europe that was acquired by such great efforts and at a terribly high price. Therefore, we repeat decisively once again: all calculations, all actions aimed at destroying the socialist foundations of the Polish system, at weakening the ties of alliance between Poland, the Soviet Union and our socialist neighbors and friends are condemned to failure. We shall not allow this. The decision of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum is proof of this.

"In resolving our problems and difficulties, we highly esteem the understanding and assistance of our socialist friends. We understand their worry and concern for the direction of the development of events in Poland. This is our common worry--not only for the fate of socialism, but also for our common security. It was in this sense that we understood the CPSU Central Committee letter addressed to the PZPR Central Committee, noting in it a sincere concern and desire to help us.

"The final preparations for our party's ninth extraordinary congress are currently being made in Poland. We are convinced that it will be a turning point in consolidating the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and internationalism and in renewing the party's leading role in the life of our country. We are also convinced that the congress will establish a program to overcome our present difficulties and ensure conditions for the further socialist development of Poland and that it will confirm the international position of Poland--a member of the Warsaw Pact--as an important factor of peace and stability in Europe, a partner to be considered in international cooperation.

"We note with satisfaction and pleasure that over recent years Polish-Yugoslav relations have been developing successfully and in an all-round way. An important and key role in our relations is played by the constructive cooperation between the PZPR and the LCY's founded upon ideological solidarity and on the bases worked out by our parties. We recall the exceptional contribution made by Comrade Marshal Josip Broz Tito, the great friend of Poland, the creator of the SFRY, to our friendship and cooperation.

"The relations of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and countries find their reflection in the broadly ramified economic, especially industrial, links: in scientific and technical contacts; in lively cultural and information cooperation; in the true friendship between voivodships, towns, work organizations and scientific institutions.

"We shall continue to maintain the all-round friendly ties, the recollections of brotherhood, respect and solidarity which Poles cherish for the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. I am sure that our talks will make an important contribution toward realizing these goals."

SOVIET NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES IN BELGRADE

LD291628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--Sergey Georgiyevich Gorshkov, commander of the Navy of the USSR and admiral of the fleet, arrived in Belgrade today at the head of a naval delegation from his country on an official and friendly visit to our country and our armed forces.

At Batajnica Airport, Admiral Gorshkov and members of the delegation were welcomed by Vice-Admiral Miodrag Radosavljevic, Rear Admiral Bozidar Grubisic and other officers of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The welcome was also attended by Nikolay Rodionov, the USSR's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Yugoslavia, and Col Arkadiy Zhuk, military, naval and air force attache.

Immediately upon arrival in Belgrade, Admiral Gorshkov visited the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, where he was received by Adm Branko Mamula, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army. The talks between Admiral Mamula and the visitor from the Soviet Union took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Following his talks with the chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Admiral Gorshkov also visited his host, Vice Admiral Miodrag Radosavljevic. The talks held on that occasion took place in a cordial and pleasant atmosphere and referred to the further development of relations and promotion of cooperation between the navies of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. During his stay in our country, Admiral Gorshkov and members of the delegation will also visit some units and institutions of our navy.

SYRIA'S AL-ASAD RECEIVES LETTER FROM KRAIGHER

JN281727 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a reply letter from Yugoslav President Sergej Kraigher in which he expressed the concern of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia regarding the serious turn in the Middle East situation as a result of the escalation of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon.

Kraigher said that the recent developments in the region affirm Yugoslavia's anxiety toward the international circumstances which call for concern. He said that the recent escalation in the situation caused by Israel's aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people and Israel's repeated threats to Syria have clarified Yugoslavia's fears and increased its conviction that the Middle East crisis in one of the most complicated and serious crises and that if no solution is found for this crisis, it will have dire consequences for the region and for international peace and security.

The Yugoslav president affirmed his country's unreserved support for Syria's struggle to preserve its independence and national sovereignty and to regain its occupied territories. He also affirmed Yugoslavia's understanding of Syria's efforts to prevent the division of Lebanon and to confront Israel's expansion. He said that Yugoslavia reiterates its demands that the United Nations take the major responsibility of defending world peace and security, preventing the escalation of the crisis, guaranteeing Lebanon's rights--particularly its sovereignty on its territory--and finding a comprehensive solution in the Middle East.

Kraigher expressed his conviction in the need for an effective nonaligned role on the largest possible scale, particularly in carrying out the nonaligned states' commitments inside the United Nations and other international organizations. He referred to late Yugoslav President Tito's great concern over finding a permanent and just solution to the Middle East crisis. The Yugoslav president said that his country will continue its full support for the Arab cause and that there can never be permanent peace and security in the Middle East unless a solution is found for the Palestintian problem, which constitutes the crux of the Middle East crisis. In conclusion, the Yugoslav leader expressed Yugoslavia's satisfaction with the positive development of Syrian-Yugoslav relations and its conviction that cooperation and friendship between the two friendly peoples will be promoted and strengthened in the interest of the two countries and in order to realize the goals of the Nonaligned Movement to which the two countries are strongly adhering.

VRHOVEC, SWEDEN'S BENGTSSON HOLD TALKS 27 JUN

LD280131 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Swedish Parliament Speaker Ingemund Bengtsson met here today. During the meeting they favorably assessed the development of Yugoslav-Swedish relations and exchanged views on current international questions.

DJURANOVIC COMMENTS ON FOREIGN CURRENCY MARKET

LD261320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Zagreb, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic has stated that the pooling of social resources for the quicker development of under-developed republics and the Province of Kosovo as well as the development of energy potentials, a domestic raw materials base, food production and exports, are the country's top priority tasks.

In an interview with the Zagreb review INFORMATOR Djuranovic specified that if these tasks were not carried out, there would be no economic stabilization in the country and no strengthening of the integral Yugoslav market.

Calling for a gradual but sure strengthening of Yugoslavia's positions in world trade, Premier Djuranovic said that the main prerequisite for achieving this objective was a uniform, official exchange rate of the dinar.

For this reason, Djuranovic added, special importance should be attached to the solutions aimed at preventing mutual payments between Yugoslav enterprises in foreign currency. This practice pushes back and destabilizes the national currency, he said. The proposals on reviving the operation of the integral, organized foreign currency market in Yugoslavia and on enabling the economy to make efficient use of the national bank's foreign currency reserves are also aimed at strengthening Yugoslavia's positions in world trade.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE AFTER KOSOVO

PM261013 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 21 Jun 81 p 17

[Silvio Trevisani undated interview in Belgrade with LCY Presidium member Aleksandar Grlickov: "Yugoslavia Debating Kosovo and Self-Management Issue"]

[Text] Belgrade--Kosovo is still being discussed but the debate is broadening. Following the analyses of the reasons for the "Albanian nationalist revolt" and the investigations into clandestine organizations, following the public debate on Tirana's responsibilities and interference and on its own instances of opportunism and errors, Yugoslavia is now considering other questions: What is to be done to further consolidate the overall political, economic and social stability which "internal and external enemies" have tried to challenge? How is the issue of the development of socialism and democracy to be approached in the Yugoslavia of self-management? What are the communists' tasks? The self-managers' congress has just ended and the debate there was extensive: We discussed it with LCY Presidum member Aleksandar Grlickov, who granted an interview on these very topics a few days ago to the daily BORBA, which published it under the headline "Social Criticism, Conditions for Progress."

"We must realize," Grlickov said, "that it will be a long struggle, and this is dictated partly by our enemies' organizational capacities and the diversity of their political and ideological objectives." He added: "We must therefore succeed in adapting our strategy to the long term. This requires a continuous political and ideological battle by all social forces, and primarily by the communists, by the LCY."

Recently, the communist leader continued, we have very often conducted self-criticism--a sign of strength and of the ability to react--"but it is impossible not to see that we lack organized political ability in many sectors in which our enemies are better organized than us."

Why? What is it that has not been working and is not working properly?

Administrative measures are used too frequently, Grlickov replied, perhaps in the belief that they can replace political and ideological forms of action. Such "clerical" attitudes are certainly not suited to revolutionaries. It is all too easy to put forward a convenient request for "a little order" to be established for the sake of some kind of efficiency. There is only one way to surmount these negative phenomena: participation, dialogue and criticism. "What I have in mind," the communist leader also told BORBA, "is the active and responsible participation of all communists in the formulation of the policy line. I have in mind the battle of ideas within the LCY, the need for a dialogue without labels and excommunications, but open, and without taboo subjects or categorical answers."

Grlickov described it as a creative, democratic and equal dialogue to tackle correctly the problem of the party's relationship with the masses--a relationship which must be one of daily communication with all the other workers, of a joint quest--with equal rights--for specific solutions in the interests of all workers. Only thus, through a free and equal dialogue (within the LCY and thus within society,) Grlickov stressed, is it possible to avert the threats of stubborn and splittist stances and of distortions in relations with the workers. Only thus can we fully achieve the option taken by Tito, who wanted the LCY to be a factor within the overall political system, an ideological and political guide for society and not an LCY that directs society and identifies with the government and self-management bodies. In Grlickov's view this would mean a return to the past.

The debate is continuing partly because the resistance to the opening of a dialogue conceived in this way is stronger than it seems. Grlickov referred to "the resistance to the need to democratize the LCY's political life." Pointing out that these problems emerged forcefully in the Kosovo issue, too, and that the validity of this example extends beyond Kosovo alone.

"it must be recognized," the communist leader explained, "that some of us are afraid and are raising reservations, saying: What kind of dialogue, with whom, where and on what subjects...?" The answer to this question, however, should be: Why be afraid, "when there is a program and a policy which reflect all the workers interests and provide a progressive alternative"?

Therefore, Grlickov stressed, it is necessary to stimulate and make possible the broadest possible social criticism, surmounting the hesitations that still exist with regard to the opportunities for extending this process of dialogue and further democratization: social criticism (which primarily involves the press and mass media--L'UNITA editor's note) the communist leader concluded, is an integral part of our entire development strategy. It is a precondition for social progress, for the democratization of society and for defense against abuses and deviations of all kinds. This is the only way, Grlickov seemed to be saying, to respond to the attacks and challenges of the many "enemies" whom Socialist Yugoslavia has encountered and will encounter along its path. "This has always been our option and we will not deviate from this path," he told us as we took our leave.

MINIC DISCUSSES KOSOVO EVENTS AT VALJEVO RALLY

LD272254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Summary] Valjevo, 27 Jun (TANJUG)--The 40th anniversary of the formation of the Valjevo national liberation partisan detachment was marked in Valjevo today. The large rally was greeted by Jovan Vujić, president of the League of Communist Municipal Conference of Valjevo. "He was followed by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and himself a veteran of the Valjevo partisan detachment.

"Milos Minic began by evoking in detail the memories of the glorious fighting and of the tribulations of the Valjevo national liberation partisan detachment, formed among the first ones in the country, on 25 June 1941, stressing, among other things, that the historians will have a great deal of work to do to establish perhaps even mistakes in the command and political leadership of the detachments in this (?area). However, whatever they establish it will not diminish but enhance the glory of these detachments and their fighters, both those who fell and those who remained alive.

"Speaking of the victims who fell as a result of Chetnik greater-Serb nationalism and Ustasha Croat chauvinism, Minic said that our people with weapons in their hands defeated nationalistic and chauvinistic forces in the fire of the antifascist liberation war.

"Since then, since those wartimes, our nations and nationalities and our poeples know that nationalism and chauvinism are the most bitter enemies of our socialist revolution and of our new Socialist Yugoslavia, enemies of brotherhood and equality.

"Recalling that we met the nationalistic evil in 1971 and defeated it, Minic stressed that recently we again encountered the same enemy in Kosovo, Albanian irredentism, guided from abroad, (?managing) to lead astray a section of school youth and provoke disorders in which there was loss of human life. The entire responsibility for these victims must be borne by the organizers of these disorders, the irredentists, whose objective was to wreck brotherhood and unity in Kosovo and further afield. However, they were soon put in their place. It can be said today, stressed Minic, that by and large they have been smashed, but they caused great damage to Kosovo and all our country, most of all to the Albanian nationality itself.

"They dealt a blow to brotherhood and unity between the Albanian, Montenegrin and other nationalities in Kosovo; they dealt a blow to brotherhood and unity between the Albanian nationality and all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia; the dealt a blow to relations between Albania and Yugoslavia.

"Grave responsibility for this, Minic stressed, is borne by the Albanian Government which took the side of the organizers of the disorders and which for a long time, through its emigre groups, or directly, encouraged and helped the small groups of organizers of those disorders in Kosovo.

"All this has to be healed now and great tasks face the League of Communists and other socialist forces in Kosovo to eliminate the causes and to heal the consequences of those irredentist actions.

"The enemy has still not given up, Minic added: He was not fully defeated and he must be defeated. There are [words indistinct] small actions, but the League of Communists in Kosovo is intensifying action from day to day. More and more communists and other patriots from the ranks of the Albanian, Serbian, Montenegrin and other nationalities are being activated to noramalize the situation in Kosovo.

"This extensive and broad social and political action, the kind which we do not remember having taken place for a long time and which is now waged in Kosovo, is yielding increasingly noticeable results. Communists and socialist forces in Kosovo will defeat Albanian irredentists and any other kind of nationalism as well as the forces of counterrevolution. It is our duty, Minic stressed, to defeat nationalism everywhere as the forces of counterrevolution which now, in connection with those events, and at other time, emerge in various environments.

"In this we can manifest full trust in communists in Kosovo and in socialist forces which are waging the battle and in particular in communists of Albanian nationality. This is also the greatest assistance we can render them.

"As 40 years ago, we must hold high today the banner of brotherhood and unity and equality, Minic stressed.

"Minic devoted the second part of his speech to [words indistinct] for the consistent implementation of the attitudes adopted by the self-managers' congress. There are not only roses blooming along this path of ours, there are also thorns, Minic said. There are also failures in our development, grave problems and weaknesses because the system of socialist self-management is not developing without resistance. Bureaucratic and technocratic forces are now trying to manage the working class and the people, instead of being the servants of the working class [words indistinct] of the people, as Lenin and Marx would have said.

"Pointing to the critical tones heard at the self-managers' congress, Minic stressed that the decisions of the congress [words indistinct] because the working class raised all the problems, criticized all the weaknesses. The question which was raised in the most incisive form was the question of responsibility for errors, weaknesses, omission, for illegalities. It would be extremely irresponsible if all our organs, above all the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and the trade unions, did not accept with full seriousness the demand of the congress of self-managers to make the question of responsibility in our society incisive. This means that everybody is responsible for his work, that he who violates the law must account for illegalities and that he who is not capable should leave his post and give up his post to a more capable person, Milo Minic said among other things."

Greetings telegrams were sent by the rally to the SFRY Presidency, the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the Yugoslav Veterans' Organization.

MACEDONIA'S DENKOV DISCUSSES KOSOVO EVENTS

LD261906 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 25 Jun 81

[Text] Skopje, 25 Jun (TANJUG)--This is a time for greater responsibility, audacity and energy, but a certain inertness is nevertheless felt in the LCY and in this context in the Macedonian League of Communists as well, a kind of inertness which can only be described as behavior typical of normal conditions, despite the fact that we all agree that the situation is not quite normal, Boro Denkov, secretary of the Macedonian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, said while taking part in the discussion at the Debar League of Communists Municipal Conference which considered the ideopolitical differentiation and the repercussions of the recent events in Kosovo in this part of Macedonia.

The events in Kosovo, Denkov stressed, are striking enough to enable us to say that we are not in a normal situation. If this is so then we cannot go on thinking, speaking and acting in the same way we did during the preceding 3, 5 or 10 months or during the preceding 5 years.

We cannot do our work slowly and leisurely with a reduced feeling of responsibility and reduced energy and let things slip through our fingers or avert our gaze from things which are obvious and whose existence in our practice cannot be justified. However, we seem to find it difficult to rid ourselves of these shortcomings, and it is high time the Macedonian League of Communists, every one of its municipal organizations, every basic organization and every member and especially those communists who occupy prominent political, social and self-managing offices find enough energy to effect a fundamental change in their method of work. Therefore, I think, Denkov added, that we must orient ourselves toward the grassroots in the League of Communists. There is need for further ideopolitical differentiation which will depend on our proximity to the grassroots. The closer we are to the grassroots, the closer we shall be to the areas in which ideological and enemy activities are taking place and the better able we shall be to appraise the situation in a concrete and principled manner and draw the necessary conclusions.

There is no justification for the absence now, 3 months since we started to concern ourselves with this problem, of ideopolitical action aimed at speedily changing what has already been found to be an unhealthy and bad state of affairs. It is high time we dragged ourselves from the stage of analyses loaded with verbiage and embarked on concrete political action based on a clear program. It is better and also necessary to start such political action instead of telling one another about how bad things are in Kosovo and how many things there are which cannot fail to alarm us and which at the same time do not allow us to go on being passive.

It is as if we are trying to justify views which have not been expressed publicly, though in places one is able to hear people voice them, as if we are trying to accept the view that the state of affairs in Kosovo is evidently bad and that if things are put right there they will thereby be put right in the rest of Yugoslavia as well, making the basic task now to let the people of Kosovo struggle while we stand aside. This is a great illusion, Boro Denkov stressed, adding that in this part of Macedonia there is the same social, economic and national structure and the same historical heritage as in the nations and nationalities of Kosovo. And, most important of all, there is the emergence here in Macedonia of ideological views and of activities based on them which in no way differ from those that preceded the Kosovo demonstrations or those that manifested themselves during the demonstrations. We too have uncovered and sentenced an enemy group of Albanian irredentists and nationalists. We too have experienced leaflets, slogan writing, desecration of one thing or another, but to judge from all signs not everywhere and not on such a scale.

Phenomena of this kind have existed and still exist. Accordingly, one should not be under the illusion that when things get better in Kosovo they will also get better here or, in other words, that they will get better in the whole of Yugoslavia. Everyone among us has the duty to sweep in front of his own house, because this is not only a question of delusion, but also of signs of opportunism. All this shows that we are not ready to look at things in a more responsible manner and on that basis prepare a whole system of measures. It is imperative that lower down in the grassroots we should formulate and systematize appraisals of our situation and determine what clear concise and concrete actions should be taken to deal energetically with everything that is hindering the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, that is hindering the effective realization of the policy of equality and brotherhood and unity and the opening up of a broad scope for the consolidation of our society and of Yugoslav socialist patriotism, security and defense power.

Speaking about the alliance between our enemies, Boro Denkov categorically stated that the internal and external enemies are acting with the intention of undermining the foundations of our society, of creating conditions favorable to cutting off parts of this unified and natural body, of the organism which today is and eternally will remain Yugoslavia, and of threatening the integrity and sovereignty of the SFRY and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

In the various phases of its development, the Yugoslav Communist Party, and later the LCY, has always been able to select from the rich spectrum of ideological questions, on the basis of priority criteria, those key problems to which to devote its main energies in the ideological struggle, Boro Denkov went on to say. Today the main ideological problem is Albanian irredentist nationalism. In his view our main forces should be mobilized over this question and we should sharply oppose Albanian irredentist nationalism, while not neglecting the other ideological problems either, because the fact that we are struggling against this form of nationalism does not mean that no other antisocialist and antiself-management phenomena--such as liberalism and technocratism--will not manifest themselves or that Macedonian nationalism will not emerge. We keep saying that the main thrust of our struggle will be aimed against Albanian nationalism, but other harmful and dangerous ideological phenomena are also sprouting in our society. Consequently, we must fight along the length of the whole of the ideological front, but the main thrust must be aimed against the destructive activities of Albanian irredentist nationalism which is making a most concrete effort to undermine the achievements of our national liberation struggle and our socialist revolution.

At this moment, Boro Denkov went on, it is as if someone would like to establish some kind of parity, some kind of equilibrium in the sense that nationalism is an evil--which no one denies--and therefore struggle against Slovene, Serbian, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Albanian, Romany, Croatian, and so forth nationalism. This is an erroneous approach because, after all, we had to settle certain things in Kosovo by using force.

Consequently, this particular nationalism is at this moment a concrete and destructive one and it is against it that we are waging our struggle. We shall wage it also against the other forms, but only with those forces which will be objectively necessary. Making the struggle against Albanian nationalism conditional on the struggle against Serbian and Macedonian nationalism [words indistinct] indicates the existence of a certain hidden nationalist awareness in some of our comrades. This does not mean that Macedonian nationalism will be tolerated, Denkov stressed. Both in practice and in theory nationalism has always been an expression of the ideology of undemocratic, chauvinist and socially reactionary groups which use people's feeling for their own nation to promote reactionary and aggressive aims.

According to Denkov, this is another reason why counterrevolutionary forces should be condemned in our society. We have seen the extent to which nationalism is capable of being aggressive. It is blind to any objective, realistic considerations. It is characterized solely by brutality and in this particular case also by fascist fanaticism which denies all else and owing to which it is prepared to destroy everything that stands in the way of the realization of its goals--greater-Albanian, greater-state aspirations--not hesitating to cause fratricidal war in the process.

Albanian nationalism is organized over the broadest area, has a maximum program and has succeeded in recruiting forces for the realization of this program. Whether it will realize this program or not does not depend on it, because it cannot be so strong that we cannot stop and deal with it efficiently. I consider, Denkov said, that this also depends on the organized Yugoslav forces and their readiness to join in concrete battles with it. There is no need to keep convincing ourselves that such forces and readiness do exist. All we need now is an increased sense of responsibility and the ability to quietly organize and systematically prepare our system for a speedy, effective and resolute settling of accounts with the exponents of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and for a plugging of all the holes through which it has crawled into our life, among our citizens and--this is particularly important--among our young generation.

Boro Denkov went on to stress in his speech that the Albanian nationality in our country, as well as all the Albanian people, should ask themselves loud and clear who are the exponents of the policy promoted by ZERI I POPULLIT, They are those who throw bombs at our embassy, those who brutally maltreat and kill honorable people in Europe, in Switzerland, in the FRG, in Belgium, in the United States and in our country. They are the Black Shirts of Mustafa Kruja, Kaljosi, Trpeza, Fikrit Dina, Semo Atipi, Mefailj, Dzemo Asani and those like them.

We must say loud and clear that this is not a policy of progress. These cutthroats inflicted enough evil on the Albanians of Debar, the Albanians of Macedonia, the Albanians of Kosovo and most likely also on the Albanians in Albania. Are we going, today in the 20th century when man is striving for progress, to place ourselves on their level? It is my view that there are few in our country who will take orders from men of their kind, men who are well known to the Albanians of Debar, where they were directly condemned for their ill deeds.

Speaking then about the appraisal of the enemy's attack on Kosovo, Boro Denkov sharply condemned the desire and tendency to minimize these phenomena. We must put a stop to that, he said, because if we put on the table all the individual manifestations which at first look slight, we get a broad hostile mosaic. Consequently, he stressed there is no basis for arguments according to which these phenomena took us by surprise. If we had nipped hostile activities in the bud, these phenomena would not have taken place. Owing to this, Denkov said, we must, as communists, resolutely say that among us there can only be room for those communists who are ready to struggle openly for the policy of the League of Communists. There is no room among us for demagogues, [word indistinct] and turncoats, and there should be even less room for them in prominent offices in our society. I think it is high time that we start the concrete process of ideopolitical differentiation, because there are good reasons why we should do so and it is also necessary that we should.

PRIZREN 'IRREDENTIST OFFENSIVE' INVESTIGATED

AU291529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0950 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Prizren, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--The attempt of irredentist counterrevolution in Kosovo was to a great extent inspired and led from abroad, but it had been "nourished" by the incomprehensible lack of vigilance of the provincial leadership.

This conclusion is suggested by the course of events in the past 3 months and it is also confirmed by an interview with Orhan Rekafati, president of the district court in Prizren.

The irredentist offensive had been prepared a long time, and its initial wave began in August 1979, when the security organs registered the first hostile moves in this region. Hostile slogans began to appear first at the health station and the stadium in Prizren, and then on buses and in other places around Prizren, most of them variations on two basic themes: "Down with Titoism" and "Long live Enver Hoxha".

The source was quickly determined and the perpetrators were in the main identified. In the Prizren region, the most active was a group around "Fronti Ikuq" (Red Front) with its center in Stuttgart, from where Enver Hoxha's books and other AWP propaganda materials were sent to Kosovo.

From 1979 to March and April this year, proceedings were started at the Prizren district court against 18 persons in all. Against six of them, however, proceedings were stopped by a district court decision at a request from Pristina for the sake of "political stabilization!"

Of the remaining 12, sentences have been pronounced on 4 so far. They all received prison terms of several years on the basis of articles 133 and 136 of the Yugoslav criminal court (hostile propaganda and association for the purpose of hostile activities against the order and integrity of the country. The last to be sentenced on 15 June was Ali Ahmet of Batusa near Djakovica and he received 7 years imprisonment.

The trial of two more--Rizah Vataj and Hisen Gega--begins on 9 July (they were the last to be arrested after they returned from abroad). Of the remaining six, some are under the jurisdiction of other district courts and some are still abroad. In the case of "Fronti Ikuq" leader Rizah Saljihu, for instance, a request for extradition was sent to the FRG.

In connection with the demonstrations in Prizren on 25 March and in Suva Reka on 26 and 27 March, all those participating have been identified and they are all in custody. They have all been subjected to summary proceedings, which implies sentences of a few months each for breaking peace and order. Against 9 of them, proceedings have been initiated for grave acts against the state according to articles 133 and 136 of the Yugoslav criminal law.

Orhan Rekafati announced that the investigations are proceeding at an accelerated pace and that the district court is making efforts to complete the proceedings as soon as possible and to pronounce the sentences.

According to him, the demonstrators did not succeed in making the citizens follow them, although they attempted to do it in Prizren, both in schools and at the market place. Every Prizren citizen confirms Rekafati's assessment, pointing out that the irredentist demonstrations in the Prizren region caused no nationalist excesses.

KOSOVO ASSEMBLY ADOPTS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

AU292053 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] At its session today the Assembly of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo adopted the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the draft constitutional law on implementing the amendments. At the [word indistinct] session of all chambers, which was presided over by [name indistinct] president of the assembly, the chambers also adopted the draft amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the draft constitutional law on implementing the amendments.

Nebi Gasi, vice president of the Kosovo Assembly, spoke on the new draft laws and their importance. He pointed out that the constitutional changes, which are now being carried out to implement as consistently as possible Comrade Tito's initiative for collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility, are once again confirming the determination and the plebiscitelike orientation of the working people and citizens and all progressive forces of Kosovo and all Yugoslavia to follow the course of the League of Communists and Comrade Tito.

PRISTINA TRADE UNION FEDERATION SESSION HELD

LD292044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1322 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 29 Jun (TANJUG)--In efforts to expose the ideopolitical differentiation in Pristina trade union organizations, certain results have been achieved. So far, 330 enemy demonstration participants have been identified. A trade union federation Municipal Council session was held today. The session outlined its tasks in the further implementation of the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces. However, it was assessed that this activity is not proceeding everywhere with the same intensity and that it is not yielding the relevant results.

In his introductory report, Bedzet Zeciri, president of the Municipal Council, stated that in a number of work organizations a passive attitude and silence by trade union members has been observed. Such an attitude is also characteristic for those environments from which the largest number of workers had taken part in the demonstrations, such as the Ramiz Sadiku construction industry combine, some basic power industry organizations of Kosovo, the shock absorber plant and some secondary schools and faculties.

Zeciri pointed out that weaknesses and types of behavior manifested earlier, starting from managers up to directors, had also exerted an influence on hesitation and opportunism in the trade union organization. Weaknesses had also been manifested by a number of delegates and Presidium members of the Municipal Council. Because of this they should also bear responsibility, Zeciri said.

Saban Bojniku pointed to the differentiation process at the shock absorber plant. He said it is gathering momemtum and so far 40 organizers and participants of the demonstrations had been identified.

Hamit Tora, speaking about the political activity in the Ramiz Sadiku construction industry combine, said that it is intensifying but that there are difficulties. He said that the disbanding of the basic party organization of the stone-cutting section of the combine had been proposed.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY ACTION CONFERENCE SESSION

LD262155 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1600 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Political security at Kosovo University in Pristina is now better and the situation is gradually stabilizing. There were no excesses this month nor any overt enemy activity. Exams are being held without disturbances. However, this does not mean that the political security situation at this higher educational institution has been fully stabilized, because there are still indications that enemy manifestations are possible in individual environments.

This was stated today in an introductory report to the session of the Action Conference of the League of Communists of Kosovo University given by Ragip Haljilui, president of the conference. At the session new organs of the conference were elected, the political security situation at the university discussed and further tasks established in implementing the action program of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo League of Communists in the struggle against enemy and irredentist forces.

Ragip Haljilui stressed that the responsibility of the League of Communist at the university in the struggle against the sinister goals of Albanian irredentists and nationalists is a great one and that great efforts must be made at this institution of higher education for the development of the material and spiritual values of all our nations and nationalities, in particular of those which contribute to the strengthening of their mutual rapprochement and understanding. He also advocated the speedier self-managing transformation of the university and of the faculties and their firmer link with the economy. Haljilui added that the professors and associates who behave in an opportunist manner toward the tasks which arise at this political juncture will bear not only political responsibility, but will be subject to legal measures as well.

The action of all progressive forces at the university should, Haluilui stressed, be directed at the education and upbringing of students in the spirit of brotherhood and unity and at imparting professional knowledge to them so they can be successfully integrated into the process of implementing the obligations set by our self-managing society.

Academician Hajredin Hodza, the first speaker in the debate at the session of the Action Conference of the League of Communists of the university, said that the communists of this university bear special responsibility for everything which happened at this institution during the recent events, and that they are rightly expected to fight consistently as communists for the normalization of life at the university. He advocated that all communists who are not ready to energetically participate in the settling of accounts with the enemy give up their party cards and stressed that greater self-criticism is needed in uncovering all the weaknesses and omissions in the work of the university. Speaking about the self-managing transformation at the university, Hodza stressed that it had remained chiefly a dead letter on paper and pointed out the need for dispersing faculties outside Pristina.

Taking part in the work of the conference, Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, stressed that broad action is being waged in the province not merely to uncover the participants, organizers and ideological exponents of the enemy activity but also to carry out differentation among communists, working people and all citizens. In this activity there are, however, people and communists who stand aside and who want to be left in peace. There can be no false peace either for such people or for those who want to forget as soon as possible the past hostile events, because this is opportunism, Ali Sukrija said, and recalled that Yugoslav communists have never been dogmatists or adhered to stereotypes, but have always used Marxist theory as a weapon to change the social situation and find new paths.

In the same vein, those who in their concepts have a program different or hostile to our revolutionary program cannot stay in the party, Sukrija stressed.

Stressing that genocide has always been a banner in the hands of nationalists and chauvinists, Ali Sukrija said that he who is not ready to fight for togetherness, brotherhood, unity and equality cannot remain in the ranks of the LCY.

Speaking about people staying silent at meetings the subject of which is ideological differentiation, Sukrija observed that differentiation is not carried out merely at meeting but also in unofficial friendly talks inside a family. Therefore, people must not keep silent. They must bring up that which they consider to be right.

Referring to articles in the public information media which were also discussed at the session today, Ali Sukrija said that the media are, above all, our media, the media of our system, of our society. They should, he added, write openly about everything which goes on in the province because there is nothing secret about what the League of Communists and other social forces are doing. He said that the media should write with greater substance and that this will help us in embarking on joint action. Sukrija added that there have been two extremes in writings about Kosovo: either matters are written about with a dose of sensationalism or there is silence. There is silence in information media here in the province, Ali Sukrija said.

At the session of the Action Conference of the League of Communists of the university, in the work of which Aslan Fazlija, Drita Dobrosi, Rabije Bajrami, Cemalu Hasani and other sociopolitical workers of the province and of Pristina took part, an operative work plan was adopted and a new Presidium of the conference elected. Redzep Gasi, professor in the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, was elected new president of the Action Conference of Kosovo University.

KOSOVO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE ORGANS DISMISSED

AU291555 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Temporary measures of social self-protection of self-managing rights and social property have now been taken in the Kosovo Provincial Institute for Advancement of Education and Training in Pristina. A decision to that effect has been adopted by the Kosovo Assembly Sociopolitical Chamber at its session. The independent managing organ of the Provincial Institute for Advancement of Education and Training has been dismissed from its position and the Workers' Council has been dissolved. A provisional organ has been appointed and Ismail Mikulovic, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, has been appointed the organ's president. The decision on taking the temporary measures in the institute has been motivated by the unsound human and intranational relations that have been apparent in that institute for a long time already. It has been judged that these relations and an uncritical attitude toward work and tasks have narrowed the scope for creative and practical activities in accordance with the reform and the socialist self-managing transformation of education and training in which the Provincial Institute for Advancement of Education and Training in Pristina should play a special role. The collective of the Provincial Institute has expressed its agreement with the temporary measures.

OHRID MUNICIPALITY DISCUSSES ENEMY ACTIVITY

LD262220 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1150 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Ohrid, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Uncompromising struggle against the enemy who tried to break through and to carry on intrigues in Ohrid where Macedonians, Albanians and Turks live and work, is in full swing. In addition to ideopolitical differentiation, the results of which are noticeable, magistrate court proceedings are in progress against the exponents of individual enemy activity.

The delegates of the Ohrid Municipal Assembly discussed the complex political-security situation in the multinational municipality of Ohrid. At the session, Blagoja Veckovcki, secretary of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, submitted a report on the reflection of Kosovo events and on the enemy's attempts to achieve in this area too at least some kind of position.

In this connection, the security situation in Ohrid was assessed as good; despite various attempts, public order has not been disrupted. There have been no work stoppages, acts of sabotage or other forms of organized enemy activity. However, in some parts of the municipality there have been incidents, but their exponents have been discovered, isolated --both politically and from the security point of view--and some have already been punished.

There have been, one could hear at the Assembly session, attempts to exert pressure on Romanys to declare themselves during the census as Albanians, and some highly-educated members of the Turkish nationality actually did so. Frequent contacts with certain persons in Kosovo and the activity of various emissaries from Kosovo have been registered in the town.

A total of 15 reports for political offenses have been submitted for these and similar attempts. Prison sentences of 60 days have been passed on 10 people, and 1 person was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment. Another had his sentence commuted into a fine. One report has been submitted to the magistrate court in Struga. In the meantime, seven more charges have been prepared against people who have been detained for writing enemy signs and slogans and for spreading misinformation.

In the past period, a driver of Albanian citizenship has been punished by being expelled from the SFRY and banned from reentering it, while another citizen of this neighboring country has been fined for illegally entering our country and has been expelled and banned from reentering Yugoslavia.

During this action, seven people from Bulgaria have been punished--one of them for a hostile public stance and an attack in which the identity of the Macedonian people was negated. Other people from Bulgaria have been punished for violating public law and order.

In addition to this action, political differentiation is in progress in Ohrid, in the broad front of which activists of all sociopolitical organizations in the commune, led by League of Council members, are participating.

OHRID INVESTIGATES 'INDIVIDUAL' HOSTILE ACTS

AU291548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0956 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Ohrid, 29 Jun (TANJUG)—The hostile and counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo have also been reflected in individual cases in Ohrid Commune. Considering, however, that a very small number of Albanians live in this commune, it is quite certain that there have been no widespread and organized hostile activities.

We are examining each of the few individual cases and we must examine them to the end and determine the responsibility. Where evidence exists, there can be and will be no compromise with the enemies, said Krste Velevski, secretary of the Committee of the Ohrid Communal Conference of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

The action is not being slowed down by the fact that one strives to find the truth, but because two contradictory tendencies are appearing in some basic organizations of the League of Communists where there have been such occurrences or indications.

There is an attempt not to offend anybody, which in some cases borders on opportunism. Difficulties are also caused by some people exaggerating and magnifying things, which in some cases is caused by careerism.

As a general rule, which does not apply to Ohrid alone—Velevski said—it is necessary that in implementing the conclusions of the 20th session of the LCY Central Committee and other documents linked with Kosovo, every individual should exceed himself and think less of his own interests and more of wider social ones.

STRUGA MUNICIPALITY DISCUSSES ENEMY ACTIVITY

LD271154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Struga, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--Enemy and counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo have alarmed communists, working people and citizens of Struga Municipality, but they have also prompted nationalistic reactions in the municipality. This was noted today at the session of the League of Communists Municipal Conference. Mito Micajkov, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia and vice president of the Macedonian Assembly, also took part in the work of the session, which endorsed the report on the work so far and laid down the tasks for over 3,000 communists in the municipality in the next period.

Blogoja Kurkoki, employed by the Drimkol organization in the village of Vevcani, was elected president of the Municipal League of Communists Conference with a 1-year mandate.

There were individual nationalistic onslaughts in the Struga Municipality earlier as well, one of them being the "excursion" of a group of 36 pupils across the border with Albania. Now it is evident that the exponents of greater-Albanian policy--and they also existed earlier--have directed their activity mainly at the young generation and they have succeeded in this to a considerable degree. This is demonstrated most convincingly by phenomena at the secondary school center and at the Braca Miladinovic primary school. Following the events in Kosovo, eight pupils were expelled from the secondary school center after desecrating the pictures of Macedonian revolutionaries, and two pupils because of nationalistic attacks. As a sign of solidarity with those expelled there have been cases of boycotting classes, while one class did not come out into the street to welcome the youth relay race. There have also been instances of slogan-writing and other nationalistic onslaughts by pupils, not merely in secondary but also in primary schools. Two-hundred-and-forty pupils and students from this municipality are being educated at faculties and secondary schools in the Province of Kosovo and some of them took part in the demonstrations.

The exponents of enemy phenomena and ideas have managed to deceive a section of the young generation and they were also helped in this by some teachers and professors. Five teachers have been suspended from the secondary school center. Proceedings have been instituted against two others. There is also a proposal to suspend three teachers from the Braca Miladinovic primary school. At today's session it was assessed, among other things, that the process of differentiation among the teachers was progressing very slowly, or [word indistinct] does not exist at all.

Enemy and counterrevolutionary activity in Kosovo has also encouraged nationalistic and irredentist phenomena in the Struga Municipality. Five communists have been expelled from the League of Communists in work organizations, while at the Boris Kidric factory, at the Institute for Urban Development and at the kindergarten, comradely councils have been formed in order to examine the ideopolitical responsibility of some League of Communists members.

Those who caused the brawl following the match between Baskimi from the village of Livada and Makedonija from the village of Vranists have been punished.

Immediately following the enemy activity in the Municipality of Struga, intensive activity was launched in basic organizations of the League of Communists and in all sociopolitical organizations. At meetings there has been a noticeable increase in the participation of members of the Albanian nationality who, together with others, do not merely condemn these phenomena but also demand that the culprits and exponents of nationalism and irredentism be most severely punished.

Most important at present and one of the basic tasks, as stressed at the session of the Municipal League of Communists Conference, is to combat Albanian nationalism, irredentism and to expose the enemy. This struggle must be an open one because only in this way will the enemy be defeated, and the struggle must go on until the enemy is defeated. There are forces with which to do this because one has lived and will live in brotherhood and unity in this area and this is the best guarantee for the success of the struggle which is in progress and which is in the offing. Taking part in the work of the session, Mito Micajkov, member of the League of Communists of Macedonia Central Committee, said that we have allowed the enemy to deceive the young generation because it knows very little about the past, about the way things once were and about the way Yugoslavia was created and brotherhood and unity forged. Speaking about relations with Albania, he said that despite constant attacks on Yugoslavia and on our system we hope that they will see what their interest is and will cooperate with us as with a neighboring country. Evidently we are wrong because Albania has taken advantage of our attitude to implement its irredentist claims.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA CONFERENCE DISCUSSES KOSOVO

LD280420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the Republican SAWP Conference of Bosnia-Hercegovina, chaired by Munir Mesihovic, has coordinated the program of activity of the Socialist Alliance with the topical issues of the political situation in this republic.

The Presidium pointed out the need to make a complex assessment of the political situation; to compile programs of concrete sociopolitical activity; and to ensure the broadest involvement of the working people and citizens in the consistent implementation of the established tasks, particularly those tasks which refer to the further development of socialist self-management, the implementation of the economic stabilization policy, and the consolidation of equality, brotherhood, unity and togetherness of our nations and nationalities. This applies to all environments within the framework of the Socialist Alliance and its organizations.

The Presidium also pointed to some phenomena of nationalism, clericalism and other anti-socialist and antiself-managing tendencies in some of our republic's environments and to the need to continue to clearly expose and energetically thwart these phenomena and their exponents through organized political action.

In connection with the events in Kosovo, the Presidium also stressed the great role and responsibility of the republic's information media in continuing to monitor the situation and inform the working people and citizens in a timely, objective and complete manner about the efforts which they are making and about the results which are being achieved by the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in the Province of Kosovo in overcoming the situation. With their commitment, the information media should continue to contribute to the strengthening of trust the working people and citizens have in the League of Communists and other social subjects in Kosovo and in the actions they are taking.

SARAJEVO CONFERENCE DISCUSSES DEFENSE ISSUES

LD271232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 26 Jun (TANJUG)--At a conference held in Sarajevo today presidents of the councils for national defense of municipal assemblies, presidents of district assemblies, officers commanding municipal town and district territorial defense headquarters, secretaries of municipal and intermunicipal secretariats for national defense and internal affairs considered ways of achieving the best results in carrying out the new 5-year program of territorial defense and civil protection and the services concerned with observation, information, intelligence and alarm-raising work, communications and defense against underground activities and the program of modernization of the services of state and public security in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

It was noted that owing to the ceaseless involvement of the League of Communists, significant results have been achieved in Bosnia-Hercegovina during the past period in the way working people and citizens and their organizations and communities organized themselves for defense and protection. In the next period, along with the ceaseless consolidation of the whole of the defense organization, the quality of defense preparations should be raised to a still higher, virtually limitless level.

Speaking about topical questions of the political-security situation in the republic and in the country, Hrvoje Istuk, member of the Central Committee Presidium, laid stress on the importance of Yugoslavia's internal stability and spoke about the country's relations with the neighboring states and its role in the Nonaligned Movement.

According to Hrvoje Istuk, the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina is uncompromising in its struggle against all antiself-management and antisocialist forces and trends. The League of Communists has always been right in reacting swiftly and sharply to all nationalist manifestations. This should continue. As soon as nationalism emerges in an environment it should be suppressed with every means, but no other variety of nationalism or antiself-management trends should be allowed to develop under the guise of the struggle against it.

The Sarajevo conference, which was chaired by Ivo Jerkic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, was also attended by the members of the republican councils for all-people's defense and for the protection of constitutional order, chairmen of the commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the republican leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations, the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and its Executive Council, as well as by representatives of the Sarajevo Military District command.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN CHURCH LEADER--Skopje, 20 May (TANJUG)--Archbishop of Ohrid and Macedonia, Dositej, head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church, died in Skopje today at age 75. He devoted all his efforts to solving the Macedonia church problem and in 1958, at the second national church meeting, he was elected the head of the Macedonian Orthodox Church in the reestablished Archbishopric of Ohrid. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 May 81 p 8 AU]